THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 185,000 Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1905 VOL. LXX: NO. 15.

Bad Boy and His Dad Climb the Pyramids

By HON. GEORGE W. PECK.

Cairo, Egypt.—My Dear Old Geezer: I broke off my last letter in sight of the pyramids, when I was left alone on the desert, my jackass having stampeded with the camels, on account of my fireworks, and I presume you think I was all in, but I got to the pyramids before the stampeded caravan did. I saw a car coming along, and I just got aboard and in ten minutes I was at the base of the big pyramid, and the camel with dad on between the humps, was humping himself half a mile away, trying to get there, and the other camels, with the Arabs, were stretched out like horses in a race, behind, and my jackass was right next to dad's camel, braying and occasionally kicking dad's camel in the slats.

There were about a hundred tourists around the base of the big pyramid, all looking towards the stampede of the camels, and I told them my dad, the great American millionaire, was on the runaway camel in advance, and asked them to form a line across the trail and save dad, but when the camel came nearer I was ashamed of dad. He had his arms around the front hump of the camel, and he was yelling for help to stop his menagerie, and his legs were flying in the air, and every time they came down they kicked a hole in the side of the camel.

Well, sir, I thought dad was a brave man, but he blatted like a calf, and when the camel stopped and went to eating a clump of grass dad opened his eyes, and when he saw that the procession had stopped he rolled off his camel like a bag of wheat, and stuck in the sand and began to say a prayer, but when he saw me standing there, laughing, he stopped praying, and said to me: "I thought you were blown up when that jackass kicked the can of dynamite. You have more lives than a cat. Now, get a hustle on you and we will climb that pyramid, and then quit this blasted country," and dad sat down on a hummock and began to pull himself together, after the most fearful ride he ever had. He said the camel loped, trotted, galloped, single-footed and shied all at the same time, and when one hump was not jamming him in the back the other hump was kicking him in the stomach, and if he had a gun he would shoot the camel, and the Arabs, and bust up the show.

By the time dad got so he could stand up without leaning against a pyramid the Arabs came up and they all talked at once, and drew knives, and it seemed as though they were blaming dad for something. We found an interpreter among the tourists, and he talked with the Arabs, and pointing to the camel dad had

DAD IS DISGUISED AS A SHEIK.

ridden, which was stretched out on the sand like he was dead, he told dad the Arabs wanted him to pay for the camel he had ridden to death, and foundered by letting it drink a wagon load of water, and then entered in a race across the desert, and the interpreter said dad better pay, or they would kill him.

Dad settled for the camel for a hundred dollars, and a promise of the skin of the camel, which he was going to take home and have stuffed. Then a man who pretended to be a justice of the peace had dad arrested for driving off of a walk, and he was fined $10 and costs for that, and then all the Arabs struck him for money for one thing and another, and when he had settled around and paid extra for not riding back to Cairo on the camel, we got ready to climb up the pyramid. Dad said he wouldn't ride that camel back to Cairo for a million dollars, for he was split up so his legs began where his arms left off, and he was lame from Genesis to Revelations.

But I never saw such a lot of people to pray as these pirates are. Just before they rob a man they get down on their knees on a rug, and mumble something to some god, and after they have got you robbed good and plenty, they get down and pray, while they are concealing the money they took from you. Gee, but when I get home I am going to steer the train robbers and burglars onto the idea of always being on praying grounds.

"Well, I told dad he hadn't better try to climb up the pyramid, that I would go up, 'cause I could climb like a goat, and when I got up to the top I would fire a salute, so everybody would know that a star spangled American was on deck, but dad said he would go up or quit the tourist business. He said he had come thousands of miles to climb the pyramids, and sit in the shadow of the spinks, and by ginger he was going to do it, and so we started.

Well, say, each stone is about four feet bigh, and dad couldn't get up without help, so an Arab would go up a stone ahead, and take hold of dad's hands, and two more Arabs would get their shoulders under dad's pants, and shove, and he would get up gradually. We got about half way up when dad weakened, and said he didn't care so much about pyramids as he thought he did, and he was ready to quit, but the guide and some of the tourists said we were right near the entrance to the great tomb of the kings, and that we better go in and at least make a formal call on the crowned heads, and so we went in, through dark passages, with little candles that the guides carried, and up and down stairs, until finally we got into a big room that smelled like a morgue, with bats and evil looking things all around, and I felt creepy.

The guides got down on their knees to pray, and I thought it was time to be robbed again. I do not know what made me think of making a sensation right there in the bowels of that pyramid, where there were corpses thousands of years old, of Egypt's rulers. I never felt that way at home, when I visited a cemetery, but I thought I would shoot my last roman candle and fire my last giant firecracker right there in that mosoleum, and take the chances that we would get out alive. So when the tourists were lined up beside a tomb of some Rameses or other, and the guides were praying for strength and endurance, probably, to get away with all the money we had, I picked out a place up toward the roof that seemed full of bats and birds of ill omen, and I sneaked my roman candle out from under my shirt, and touched the fuse to a candle on the turban of a guide who was on his knees, and just as the first fire ball was ready to come out I yelled: "Whoop-la-much-a wano, e pluribus unum," and the fire balls lighted up the gloom and knocked the bats gally west.

Holy jumping cats, but you ought to have seen the guides, yelling Allah! Allah! and groveling on the floor, and the bats were flying around in the faces of the tourists, and everybody was simply scared out of their boots. I thought I might as well wind the thing up glorious, so I touched the tail of my last giant firecracker to the sparks that were oozing out of my empty roman candle, and threw it into the middle of the great room, and when it went off you would think a cannon had exploded, and everybody rushed for the door, and we fell over each other getting out through the passage towards the door.

I was the first to get out on the side of the pyramid, and I watched for the crowd to come out. The tourists got out first, and then dad came out, puffing and wheezing, and the last to come out were the Arabs, and they came on their hands and knees, calling to Mr. Allah and every one of them actually pale, and I think they were conscience-stricken, for they began to give back the money they had robbed dad of, and an Arab must be pretty scared to give up any of his hard-earned robberies. I think dad was about the maddest man there was, until he got some of his money back, when he felt better, but he gave me a talking to that I will never forget.

He said: "Don't you know better than to go around with explosives, like a train robber, and fire them off in a hole in the ground, where there is no ventilation, and make people's ears ring? Maybe you have woke up those kings and queens in there, and changed a dynasty, you little idiot." The rest of the crowd wanted to throw me down the side of the pyramid, but I got away from them and went up on top of the pyramid and hoisted a small American flag, and left it floating there, and then came back to where the crowd was discussing the explosion in the tomb, and then we all went down the side of the pyramid.

The guides got their nerve back after they got out in the air, because they wouldn't help dad down unless he paid them something every stone they helped him climb down, so when he got down he didn't have any money, and hardly any pants, because what pants the Arabs didn't tear were worn off on the stones, so when he showed up in front of the spinks he was a sight, and he bound a turban of a guide and unwound it and wound it around him in place of pants. I was ashamed of dad myself, and it is pretty hard to make me ashamed.

We went back to Cairo on the cars, and what do you think, the dead camel that the Arabs made dad pay for was with the caravan going back to town, 'cause we saw him out of the car window with the hair worn off where dad kicked him in the side. The tourists say the Arabs have the camel trained to die every day when they get to the pyramids and they make some tenderfoot pay for him at the end of each journey. Dad is going to try to get his money back from the Egyptian government, but I guess he will never realize on his claim.

Well, sir, after dad had doctored all night to get the camel rheumatism and soinal meningitis out of his system, we took a trip by boat on the Nile, and saw the banks where the people grow crops by irrigation, and where an English syndicate has built a big dam, so the whole valley can be irrigated, and I tell you it will not be long before Egypt will raise everything used in the world on that desert, and every other country that raises food to sell will be busted up in business, but it is disgusting to take a trip on the Nile, 'cause all the natives are dirty and sick with contagious diseases, and they are lazy and crippled, and beg for a living, and if you don't give them something they steal all you got. You are in luck if you get away without having leprosy, or the plague, or cholera, or fleas.

So we went back to Cairo, and there was the worst commotion you ever saw, about my fireworks in the tomb. The papers said that an American dynamiter had attempted to blow up the great pyramid, and take possession of the country and place it under the American flag, and that the conspirators were spotted and would be arrested and put in irons as soon as they got back from a trip on the Nile.

Well, sir, dad found his career would close right here, and that he would probably spend the balance of his life in an Egyptian prison if we didn't get out, so we made a sneak and got into our hotel and bought disguises and are going to get out of here tonight, and try to get to Gibraltar, or somewhere in sight of home. Dad is disguised as a shiek, with whiskers and a white robe, like a bath robe, and I am going to travel with him as an Egyptian girl till we get through the Suez canal.

Gee, but I wouldn't be a nigger girl only to save dad. Your innocent

HENNERY.

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YANKEE DOODLE

Was Originally the Music for a German Dance.

The probable origin of "Yankee Doodle" is given in a recent issue of the Frankfurter Zeitung, as follows:

"In the publication Hessenland (No. 2, 1905), Johann Lewalter gives expression to his opinion that 'Yankee Doodle' was originally a country dance of a district of the former province of Kur-Hesse, called the 'Schwalm.'

"It is well known that the tune of 'Yankee Doodle' was derived from a military march played by the Hessian troops during the war of the revolution in America. In studying the dances of the Schwalm, Lewalter was struck by the similarity in form and rhythm of 'Yankee Doodle' to the music of these dances. Last year, at the 'kirmess' of the village of Wasenberg, when 'Yankee Doodle' was played, the young men and young girls swung into a true 'Schwalmer' dance, as though the music had been composed for it. During the war of 1776 the chief recruiting office for the enlistment of the Hessian hired soldiers was Ziegerhain, in Kur-Hesse. It therefore seems probable that the Hessian recruits from the "Schmalm," who served in the pay of Great Britain in America during the revolutionary war, and whose military band instruments consisted of bugles, drums and rifes only, carried over with them the tune, known to them from childhood, and played it as a march."

SNOWBIRDS FROM ARCTIC REGIONS

Hunters and sportsmen here have been considerably exercised for the last few days owing to the appearance of strange flocks of birds. Today a flock of 75 passed over this city in a northerly direction.

Game Warden James Maloy, who is a specialist on birds, when asked, pronounced them a species of Arctic snowbirds, which never migrate to this section unless in extreme cold weather. They are snow white, and very pretty warblers.—Hazelton Correspondence Philadelphia Record.

HOME FOLKS.

Adown a flower-bordered lane,
Beneath the elm tree shade,
Afar through meadows wet with rain
In boyhood days I strayed,
Beside the fields of waving grain
In clover fields I played.

I heard the early robin sing,
And gladly welcomed him;
I found the first rare blooms of spring
Above the river's brim;
The first was I in spring to fling
My clothes and plunge and swim.

I see again the happy days
Beside the sedgy stream
Those flower-scented rainbow ways,
Of sun and shine and gleam;
Around those scenes my fancy plays,
Those days of life's young dream.

And from the vantage point of years
I turn again to view
A scene that vivifies and cheers;
My youth portrayed anew,
A vision seen through mist and tears
Of home and home folks, too.

Adown a flower-bordered lane
In fancy now I tread;
My tears are falling like a rain,
Because my dream has led
Beside the place where long have lain
The days of youth, now dead.

—Chicago Chronicle.

HORSEMEAT FOR CONSUMPTIVES

The Paris Echo says the auto is in no danger of exterminating the horse, merely making an aristocrat of the former worker. Statistics reveal an enormous increase in the consumption of horseflesh in Paris, and the practice is also growing in smaller cities. This is ascribed first to the practice of doctors in recommending the article to the sick, aspecially to those suffering from tuberculosis, and second to economy, which combines itself with cleanliness and health.

YANKEE INVENTIVENESS.

In a little Massachusetts town lives a man who for two causes enjoys deathless local fame. For one thing, he is the only native of the place who has been to Europe; and he, moreover, performed while there the ensuing feat, which the neighbors still recount with breathless admiration:

While in Rome, the New Englander was shown a certain shrine before which burned a solitary taper.

"That taper," explained the guide in machine-built English—"that taper he has burned before this shrine seven hundred years. He a miraculous taper. Never he has been extinguish. For seven long century that taper has miraculously burn before our shrine, and not once has he been—what you call—put out."

The Yankee viewed the miracle candle in silence for a full minute. Then, leaning slowly forward, he extinguished the flame with one mighty "puff."

Turning with a triumphant chuckle to the scandalized and speechless guide, he announced calmly:

"Wa'al, it's aout now!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

A Single Answer.

"Hallo, Brown! How's the cold?"
"Very obstinate."
"How's the wife?"
"About the same."—New Yorker.

CAMPING IN THE ROCKIES

Delights of the Evening Around the Fire.

About dusk you straggle in with trout or game. The campkeeper lays aside his mending or his repairing or his notebook and stirs up the cooking fire. The smell of broiling and frying and boiling arises in the air. By the dancing flames of the campfire you eat your third dinner for the day—in the mountains all meals are dinners, and formidable ones at that. The curtain of blackness draws down close. Through it shine stars, loom mountains cold and mistlike in the moon. You tell stories. You smoke pipes. After a time the pleasant chill creeps down from the eternal snows. Someone throws another handful of pine cones on the fire. Sleepily you prepare for bed. The pine cones flare up, throwing their light in your eyes. You turn over and wrap the soft woolen blanket close about your chin. You wink drowsily and at once you are asleep.

Late in the night you awaken to find your nose as cold as a dog's. You open one eye. A few coals mark where the fire has been. The mist mountains have drawn nearer, they seem to bend over you in silent contemplation. The moon is sailing high in the heavens. With a sigh you draw the canvas tarpaulin over your head. Instantly it is morning.—S. E. White in "The Mountains."

THE FARMER AND THE APPLES

He had a shrewd and kindly face and he was standing with his hands behind his back, spellbound, in a grocery store not far from the alleged postoffice.

"What's interesting me?" he said, in reply to a question.

"That basket there with those red apples marked 75 cents a dozen. They're 7 cents apiece if you don't take a dozen, and I've been trying to muster up courage to buy one and bite into it.

"I've a sizable farm of my own back here a ways, and I've been used to apples all my life, but that basket fascinates me like hissing serpents in a cage.

"Every time I come to town I brush by it, and then I go back and stare at it like all possessed.

"And I keep mumbling to myself: 'Apples 75 cents a dozen, $75 a barrel and $750 for ten barrels!' That's voluptuous arithmetic. I can't make it out. I was jesting with the clerk on it the first time I saw them.

"'Ain't you got your signs kind er twisted?' I asked him. 'Don't that card with 75 cents on it there in those apples belong on a ham or a hindquarter of beef? Or maybe it strayed from the strawberry counter?'

"'No, sir,' says he, kind of tart like; 'those are superior apples.'

"Superior!' says I. 'They must be better than—the best that ever grew—superlative, I'd call them,' but he didn't seem to want to joke.

"A few years ago I put a notice out near my well that people could have all the apples they wanted if they'd pick them up and cart them off; they were rolling on the ground, but not a soul came after an apple. And here are apples at 75 cents a dozen—more'n 6 cents each by the dozen. And there's all kinds of queer-looking foreign fruit I can't call by name. I don't know what we're coming to lately. Half the time I feel as if I'd just been born and didn't know nothing."—Providence Journal.

THE DUKE DECIDES

—By— HEADON HILL
Author of By a Hair's-Breadth, Etc.

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CHAPTER XVII—(Continued.)

There was the bare chance that Beaumanoir might have turned up during his absence, and General Sadgrove covered the ground at his best pace; but he was destined to find no such pleasant surprise in store for him. Forsyth met him, as he mounted the terrace steps, with the significant enquiry whether he had discovered anything.

"Nothing, and Azimoolah has gone too," was the reply. "Where are the women?"

"In the morning-room; they are not alarmed as yet, only a little uneasy—especially Leonie."

"She would be, but we needn't mind her," the General rejoined, brusquely. "What do you make of Ziegler's understudy?"

"I cannot make much of her," replied Forsyth. "I am inclined to agree with you that she is as much in a fog as the rest of us."

The General grunted, and proposed that they should at once go up and rummage Beaumanoir's room for clues, a course which they instantly adopted. Since the charcoal episode their host had resolutely refused to occupy "the Duke's room," preferring to that grim state apartment a smaller chamber in the corridor where most of the guests were accommodated. Access was gained to it by two different doors, one leading to it through a dressing room, the other directly opening into it. They chose the latter as being the nearest, and as they entered distinctly heard the swish of a silk skirt in the dressing room door.

Alert and bristling like an angry terrier, the General stepped quickly back into the corridor—just in time to see another door gently shut a little farther on.

"You were right, laddie," he said, rejoining Forsyth. "She has been here before us on the same errand. Mrs. Talmage Eglinton is as much bewildered as we are by the turn of events, and she has been trying to arrive at conclusions from an inspection of the Duke's room."

They began their "rummage," which was made easier for them by the fact that the housemaids had not yet paid their morning visit to the room. The bed had certainly been slept in, and there were also indications that the occupant had made a perfunctory sort of toilet afterwards. There was fresh lather on a shaving paper, and soapy water in the washbasin, to show that Beaumanoir had been able to attend to his person.

"Whatever has happened to him didn't happen here," said the General with decision. "He left this room a free agent, at all events. The question then arises, When and why did he leave it, and has he left the confines of the park?"

"He must have made a cold toilet," said Forsyth. "See, here is the hot water which was brought up for him at eight o'clock this morning, and also the water for his tub."

He stepped outside into the corridor and pointed to a small and a large can that had been placed close outside the door of the dressing-room. By the General's advice the Duke had been in the habit of keeping both doors locked at night, and the cans were never brought in by the servant who called him. A valet had not yet been engaged.

"And there by the wash-stand is the empty can he used overnight," said the General. "Yes, there is the dirty water, in which he washed his hands before going to bed, in the waste-pail. We fix him, then, to having slept for some hours, and to having got up early and left the house in the small hours before anyone was about."

"It looks as if he were playing a lone-hand at some game of his own," said Forsyth, doubtfully.

But the General would have no vague conjectures. Having settled within approximate limits the time when Beaumanoir quitted his room, he desired to learn how he had left the house. He himself had been sitting up from two, at which hour he relieved Forsyth, till five o'clock, and he would stake his reputation that no one had been moving during the period of his vigilance. The Duke must have left the house between five and six, at which latter hour the servants began to be moving.

This view was strengthened by inquiry from the butler, who reported that on going his rounds to open up the house he had discovered one of the windows of the smoking-room unbolted, though he had himself seen to the fastenings the night before. He had not thought anything of it, supposing that one of the gentlemen had gone out for an early stroll.

The General led Forsyth aside. "Whatever has happened to Beaumanoir, he has courted his own fate by going outside unattended," he said. "It almost looks as if he had been lured out by some trick of his enemies, in which case Azimoolah has probably been done to death while endeavoring to protect him. Come and help me search the park once more, and then if we find nothing we must call in the police."

Making a detour by the stable-yard, so as to avoid meeting and being questioned by the ladies, they struck out for the leafy recesses of the broad belt of woodland that fringed the park. Allotting one section to Forsyth and taking the other himself, the General repeated the process of the morning, peering into the bushes, turning over heaps of leaves and probing the bracken with his stick, but all to no purpose. No gruesome corpse, either of English nobleman or of dark-skinned Asiatic, met their straining eyes.

"We must give it up," said the General at last. "Now that we are down here we had better go out through the wicket gate into the village, and tell the constable to send for his superiors. We have reached the limit, and poor Beaumanoir's secrets can belong to him no longer, I fear."

Forsyth assented that it would be no longer advisable, even if it were possible, to keep the duke's affairs out of the hands of the police, and the two made their way toward the private gate in the park wall through which Beaumanoir had gone to church on his first memorable Sunday at Prior's Tarrant. They were approaching the gate, not by the path, but skirting the wall through the undergrowth, when a lissome body appeared suddenly at the top of the wall, poised there a moment, and then dropped almost at their feet. It was Azimoolah Khan, dusty and out of breath, but very far from being a dead man.

"How is this, thou son of Sheitan?" exclaimed the General, affecting sternness to hide his pleasure. "It was not your wont in the jungle days to desert your post in times of danger. In your absence some evil thing has befallen him whom we are pledged to guard."

"Nay, Sahib, but hear me. It is not thy servant who has deserted his post, but his post which has deserted him," protested the Pathan, with dignified reproof. "The great Lord Duke ran away—oh so far and so fast—and thy servant ran after in his tracks to see that no harm befell him."

"Well, where is the Duke now, man?" the General blurted out in great excitement. "Surely you haven't come back to tell me that you have lost him?"

"The Duke is in the fire-carriage, Sahib, and thy servant having no sufficient money or orders from the Sahib, was not able to follow further than the station," Azimoolah replied.

Pressed to be more explicit, this was the story he had to impart. He had been patrolling the park, ever with a watchful eye for the house, when between five and six he had seen the Duke come from one of the ground floor windows and make at great speed for the coppices. Keeping himself concealed, Azimoolah had quickly perceived that it was the Duke's intention to leave the park by the wicket gate, and, considering it his duty not to lose sight of him, he had climbed the wall and followed. Avoiding the village street, Beaumanoir had struck into a series of lanes which presently brought him back into the main road beyond the farthest habitation. Thenceforward, with Azimoolah shadowing him, he had commenced a tramp which lasted between two and three hours, and finally ended at a railway station in a fair-sized country town.

"You ascertained the name of the town?" asked the General.

Yes, after the train had steamed away Azimoolah had not omitted to inquire the name of the town. It was Tring. He had also inquired at the booking-office where the Duke had taken a ticket for, but the clerk had refused the information with a rude remark about the color of his skin—a remark which, east of Suez, might have brought him a taste of cold steel.

"And then, Sahib," concluded the narrator, "without bite or sup I started to run back again, being sore afraid lest thy heart should be troubled by these things."

The General patted his orderly's lean shoulder. "You have done right, old sheep-dog," he said. "And as the lamb has broken loose from the fold you can go and get food and take a few hours' rest. Come, Alec! Let us get back and see what Bradshaw has to tell us."

Azimoolah having vanished over the boundary wall for his lodging in the village, they returned to the house and repaired to the library. Forsyth found a Northwestern timetable and turned up Tring.

"Beaumanoir must have caught the 7:30 down," he said, running his finger down the page. "It's a slow train, stopping at every station, and doesn't go beyond Bletchley."

The General was growing querulous. "Bletchley!" he snorted. "What the deuce does he want at Bletchley? It's a little one-horse town in North Bucks, isn't it?"

"Hold on, it's more than that," said Forsyth, still with his finger on the column. "It's a junction where fast trains stop, and—yes!—he could change there into the North of England express, which calls there at 8:10."

The two men looked at each other in silence and with something of consternation.

"Liverpool is in the north of England," said the General after a pause, "and Sherman is due to arrive there today."

"I cannot and will not believe that Beaumanoir has gone wrong after all," Forsyth angrily replied to his uncle's significant remark. He spoke with such heat that neither of them noticed that the library door had been opened and that Mrs. Talmage Eglinton stood there, smiling at them.

"Who has gone wrong?" she purred sweetly. "For goodness' sake, don't tell me that the Duke has run away with a housemaid!"

She was looking at Forsyth with eyes that bored like gimlets, and he thought of the letter from Ziegler, addressed to the Duke, entrusted to him the day before. Was it something in that letter that made her stare so steadfastly and yet with something of mockery in her gaze? Having good reason to be aware of the contents of that letter, he thought it likely. Only in that case calculations had been all at sea, and Beaumanoir—alas, poor Beaumanoir!

It was the General who answered the lady's banter, and that without any visible discomfiture. "No, it isn't the Duke who has gone wrong," he said calmly. "We were talking of some one not nearly so exalted. Our host is all right—gone away for a few hours by an early train on business. We have found out all about his movements, and I shall be obliged, Mrs. Talmage Eglington, if you will kindly reassure the other ladies that Beaumanoir's absence is satisfactorily accounted for."

"How delighted Miss Sherman will be. I will go and tell them all, at once," cried the American gaily. And she swept out of the room with an exuberant triumph not lost on those who remained behind.

"Wherever the Duke has gone, and with whatever motive, Mrs. Talmage Eglinton is pleased," the General mused aloud.

"She will find herself mistaken if she thinks he has gone to play her game," said Alec Forsyth, staunch as ever to his friend.

CHAPTER XVIII.

On the hurricane-deck of the Campania, as the leviathan liner thrust her huge hulk towards the landing stage through the lesser fry of the teeming Mersey traffic, a big man, wearing a light-gray frock coat and a broad-brimmed soft white hat, stood talking to the purser Senator Leonidas Sherman was accounted the handsomest man at Washington, and in his broad, well-chiseled, clean-shaven face was reflected that honesty and shrewd alertness which had caused his selection for his present trust.

"I don't want the box out before the last moment, Mr. Seaton, and if you can conveniently keep the bullion room locked till you hand it over I should be obliged," the senator was saying.

The brass-buttoned officer gave a ready assent to the distinguished passenger's request.

"I'd rather you had your job than me, sir," he added, seriously. "The equivalent of three million sterling in a little leather thing like that, and to have to cart it up to London all by your lone self—why, it's enough to make one shudder."

"It doesn't me," the senator replied simply, with an unconscious gesture to his hip-pocket. "I have a bit of a reputation to live up to, you know. If it's to be shooting, my early training has taught me to draw first; and if it's to be confidence men—well, it's some years since I was born."

The purser nodded and went about his duties while Sherman leaned over the forward rail and watched the shore, looming larger now every moment. The senator was no backwoods "hayseed." A man of culture and much travel, he possessed far more than a guidebook knowledge of every European capital, and did not make the mistake of underestimating London as a hatching ground for crime. Till his precious charge was deposited in the Bank of England and he had fingered the receipt he was prepared for emergencies. The gold shipment which his government had negotiated against the bonds he was bringing had been buzzed about in Wall street for two months and more—ample time for the maturing of predatory schemes.

Aided by the company's tug, the great steamer sidled up to the landing-stage, and as soon as the gangways were opened the usual stream of passengers' friends began to push their way on board. The hurricane deck towered high above the level of the quay, and Senator Sherman, not expecting anyone to meet him, retained his post of vantage at the rail, looking down with amused interest at the embracings and handshakings. He had no need to hurry, for it was too late to catch a train to London in time to reach the Bank before it closed for the day, and he preferred to let the ship clear before he claimed the box of bonds from the purser.

Suddenly he heard his name spoken inquiringly at his elbow, and wheeling smartly round he found himself looking into the harassed eyes of a well dressed man whom he had seen, a few minutes before, pass on board from the landing-stage. He had specially noticed him from a limp which impeded his progress across the crowded gangway.

"Yes, my name is Sherman, but I haven't the pleasure of knowing yours," said the Senator shortly. There was a diffident air about this tired-looking individual—a something that might be shyness or might be guile—that put him on his guard. Could it be that one of the "confidence men," about whom he had just spoken so lightly, was going to practice on him ere even the securities were out of the purser's custody? He wondered what tale would be unfolded for his entrapment.

"I am the Duke of Beaumanoir," the stranger replied, after a nervous glance round. "I don't suppose you ever heard of me. There wouldn't have been time for a letter from your people to reach you from this side before you sailed."

"You know my wife and daughter?" the Senator asked, sharply. The "tale" was developing on the grand scale, he told himself.

"I have the privilege of knowing Mrs and Miss Sherman," replied the Duke, flushing under the keen scrutiny to which he was being subjected. "I have also the honor of being their host. They are staying, together with their friends the Sadgroves, at my place in Hertfordshire. I—I came down to meet you in the hope of inducing you to join them there."

"Very good of you. May I ask how you came to make their acquaintance?" asked the senator, in an arid toue.

"I traveled in the same ship with them from New York, and General Sadgrove, with whom they stayed on arrival, happened to be the uncle of my friend and secretary, Alec Forsyth," Beaumanoir made answer.

An amused twinkle flashed into the senator's clear eyes. He was quite certain now that the man was an imposter with designs on the three millions. The only spice of truth in the fellow's story, he told himself, probably was that he had sailed in the St. Paul, which would have given him the opportunity of gathering from his wife or Leonie the particulars he was now working on. The senator had no doubt that if he accompanied this rather poor specimen of a criminal decoy an attempt would be made to relieve him of the bonds—possibly to murder him. It was all a little too thin—especially the dangling of an exalted title as a bait to catch an American. This part of the scheme really annoyed him, as casting on a foible of his fellow-countrymen a reflection which he felt to be not wholly undeserved. The senator became dangerous.

"Very well, your Grace; if my family is under your roof, it is the right place for me," he said more affably. "I accept your invitation in the spirit in which it is given. I have a matter of three million sterling in securities to get from the bullion-room, and then I'm your man. Kindly wait here."

A grim smile played round the senator's firm lips when, after going through the needful formalities with the purser, he quitted the steamer's stronghold, carrying the leather despatch-box. He would lead the rascal on, making his mouth water, gently titillate his expectations, and then, having got him fairly on the hooks, hand him over to the police. Delighted with the prospect of thwarting a rogue, he sought his state-room to collect his personal baggage and have it conveyed ashore. The first thing that met his eye on entering the state-room was a letter in his wife's handwriting that had just been delivered.

It bore date of the previous day, and informed him that the writer and Leonie were staying as the guests of the Duke of Beaumanoir at his country seat, Prior's Tarrant. Mrs. Sherman went on to explain the circumstances, so far as she was aware of them, of the invitation, and she wound up with the hope that the Senator would join them immediately on landing. The Duke, who was the embodiment of affability, had cordially expressed that wish, she wrote; without, however, mentioning the Duke's intention of going to Liverpool to meet the Campania.

Senator Sherman read the letter twice, assured himself of the authenticity of the handwriting, examined the postmark, and—made a wry face. It looked as if he had been too hasty in jumping to a conclusion about the young man waiting for him on the hurricane deck, and he began to regret the curt demeanor he had assumed. He was not quite convinced, however, owing to the absence of any allusion to the Duke meeting him—in itself an extraordinary proceeding. Good republican as he was, the senator fully appreciated the cleavage of English class distinctions, and he was aware that great nobles do not, as a rule, wait at seaport towns to welcome perfect strangers. It was possible that the depressed individual on deck might, after all, be a criminal who had discovered Mrs. Sherman's visit to the Duke of Beaumanoir and was turning his knowledge to evil account. Still, though caution was called for, his wife's letter invested the man's story with a credibility which it had wholly lacked, and when he rejoined him the Senator's manner was altered accordingly. The Duke having telegraphed for the carriage to meet them at Tarrant Road, they took a cab together to Lime street station, and were fortunate enough to find a train on the point of starting. It was a corridor express, made up entirely of vestibule cars, and the fact caused the Duke an annoyance which partially revived the Senator's suspicions.

"I don't like this," Beaumanoir said, glancing with what looked very like dismay up and down the well-filled car as they took their seats. "I should have preferred an ordinary first-class compartment that we could have had reserved."

"Ah! I suppose a duke is bound to be a bit exclusive," said the Senator, guardedly.

Beaumanoir, who a month before had regarded a ride in a Bowery street car as an unattainable luxury, was betrayed into disclaiming any such snobbery.

"It isn't that——" he was beginning hotly, when he pulled up short and feebly subsided, without explaining why he should have desired a tete-a-tete journey.

With the starting of the train a sustained and confidential conversation became impracticable, nor did either of the fellow travelers seem inclined for one, but as they sped southward the senator found plenty of food for reflection in his companion's behavior. To the experienced American eye the outline of a pistol was plainly apparent in the breast-pocket of the Duke, whose fingers never strayed far from that receptacle—an attitude which was always more distinctly marked during the infrequent stoppages. Except when it was distracted into a swift and nervous glance round by a movement of one of the other passengers, the Duke's gaze was always focused on the precious box which the senator carried on his lap.

"Either he means to rob me himself, or he is scared lest someone else will," was the Senator's conclusion.

But the journey came to an end without either of these consummations being arrived at or even attempted, and the sight of the coronetted carriage and the ducal liveries at Tarrant Road station removed the Senator's last lingering doubt as to the Duke's identity. And, twenty minutes later, when, still hugging his despatch-box, he found his wife and daughter waiting to welcome him under the portico at Prior's Tarrant, he was ready to laugh at himself; and what the senator was ready to do he usually did promptly—as now.

"Ah, Jem!" he cried, as General Sadgrove came forward to greet him. "You'll never believe what an ass I've been making of myself. Something in the British soil, I guess. It's only this minute that I've been able to clear my silly brain of a lurking suspicion that his Grace's kindness in coming to meet me covered a design on this little box. Took him for a sort of bunco-steerer."

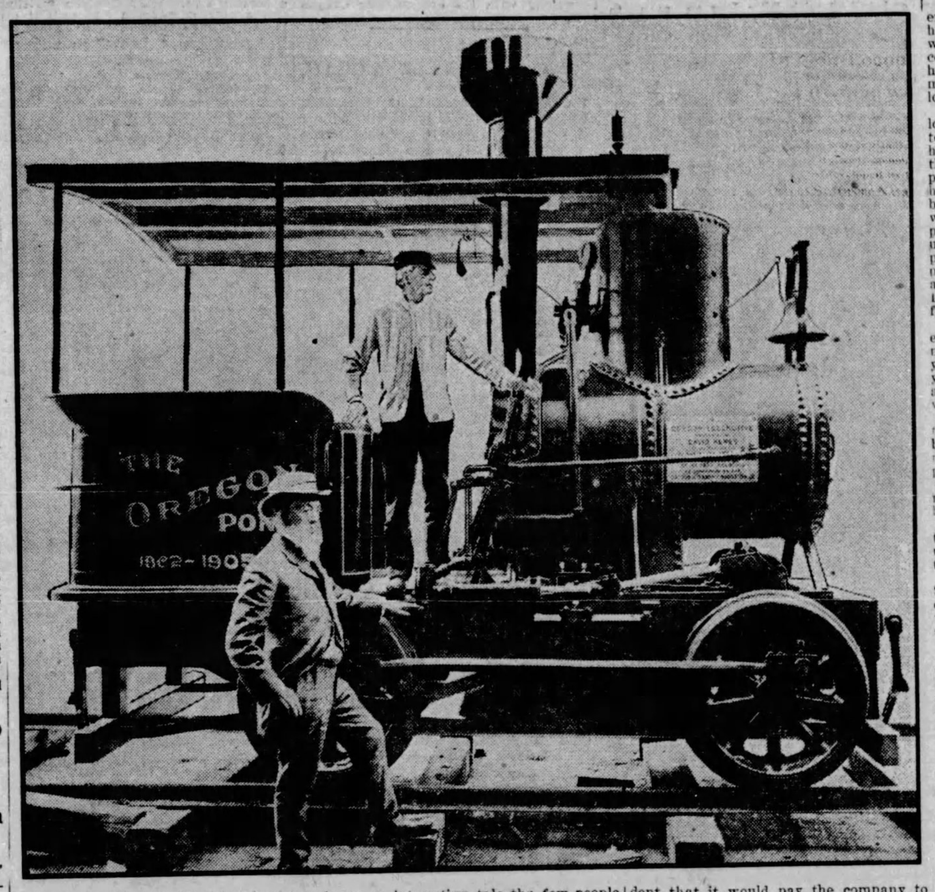
The General passed over the remark as a careless jest without pursuing it, but shook hands with his old friend warmly. The veteran was looking careworn and aged, the Senator thought, and he wondered, too, at the queer searching glance which the General cast upon their mutual host as the latter limped from the brougham into the hall. The Duke was engaged in making light of the thanks and reproaches showered upon him for going to Liverpool, wherefrom the Senator guessed that that singular proceeding had been unknown beforehand to the house-party.

They all went into the tapestry room, where Mrs. Talmage Eglinton, now happily recovered from her headache of three days ago, was chatting to Sybil Hanbury and Alec Forsyth. The necessary introductions were effected by Beaumanoir, whose spirits had wonderfully revived with his entry into the house—to such an extent, indeed, that Leonie put it down to a few hours in the company of her breezy father, little thinking that they had traveled two hundred miles together without exchanging half as many words. Yet if there was nothing forced about the Duke's sudden gaiety it certainly suggested unnatural excitement, and everyone present was impressed by his changed demeanor. Mrs. Talmage Eglinton was so affected by it that in narrowly observing her host she failed to notice that for some minutes after the introduction she herself was the subject of observation, not to say a pretty sharp scrutiny, on the part of Senator Sherman.

"Say, your Grace," exclaimed the Senator, recovering from his abstraction and turning with some abruptness to the Duke, "I can't enjoy your hospitality with a whole heart till I've got this treasure under lock and key. Have you got any place where I can deposit the box with tolerable confidence of finding it when I want to take it to the Bank of England tomorrow? It's a just retribution, I guess, to have to make you its custodian after suspecting you of wanting to lift it."

Beaumanoir, it seemed, was quite

The Story of Oregon's First Locomotive



Portland, April 8.—Standing in front of the Machinery, Electricity and Transportation building at the Lewis and Clark exposition is a tiny locomotive, little larger than an automobile. The four wheels of the locomotive appear slightly larger than barrel hoops, the boiler is almost as big as an apple barrel, and the whole engine is only thirteen feet long.

This little engine, which bears the title "Oregon Pony," was the first locomotive used in Oregon, and the throngs of people who crowd the grounds daily during the pre-exposition period read the legend on its side which proclaims that fact, and sniff contemptuously as they point to its baby-carriage wheels and its puny boiler and the big smoke stack so out of proportion to the littleness of the other parts of the machine.

The pony, as almost every visitor takes occasion to remark, is "not so much to look at." But in its day it was a great engine to work, and its history is so entangled with the history of early days in Oregon as to make it worthy of more than passing attention.

The Oregon Pony was born in the year 1861, in the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and immediately entered upon its life labors, going into commission as a portage connecting steamboats on the Columbia river at a place where for seven miles the rapids made it impossible for boats to pass.

It was the discovery of gold at Canyon City, Oregon, that made the Pony a necessary factor in western transportation and the story of that discovery in itself forms an interesting tale tha few people know.

Canyon City has been called "The last stand of the Argonauts." Thither flocked the "ofrty-niners" from California pioneer gold seekers who had sought the rainbow's end in many places. The "forty-niners" made the trip overland, but when the news of the new find reached San Francisco, hundreds of people set sail from that city for the north in the sailing vessels that then plied the Pacific coast. The ships brought the gold seekers to Portland, then a struggling town of about three thousand inhabitants.

Beyond Portland ocean vessels could not sail, and immediately the Oregon Steam Navigation company was formed to put in commission on the upper Columbia steamboats of light draft which could navigate the stream. The company built steamboats to carry passengers and freight from Portland to the Cascades, a little more than half way to The Dalles, which point was then, and still is, the head of navigation, and other boats to ply the waters above the Cascades. Between the end of one steamship run and the beginning of the other there was a stretch of seven miles of rapids, where no steamboats could navigate on account of the rocks which blocked the channel.

At first the steamboat company built a wagon road, and made the portage of gold seekers and their goods by team. But the road was a poor one, and the rains washed part of it away every little while, besides rendering it at most times well-nigh impassable on account of the depth of the mud. Besides, the gold seekers were paying $20 apiece for passage to The Dalles and $100 a ton for transporting their goods, and it was evident that it would pay the company to make good time, in order that many people and many outfits might be taken to the gold fields.

In those days, long before the first transcontinental railroad was built, all heavy materials came by way of Cape Horn. There was no railroad iron to be had, and it would take many months to get a supply by ship from New York. In the meantime the traffic was increasing every day. The difficulty was overcome temporarily by building a track with oak rails, over which was laid a thin covering of strap iron. And it was for service on this track that the Pony was built. It was retired from service in 1872.

There is little to attract admiration in Oregon's first locomotive as she stands in front of the Transportation building on the fair grounds. She is weather-beaten and tired-looking. Her boilers create amusement in every one who has seen a modern engine. They say that when she was in use the pumps which connected with the tanks that extended around three sides of the fuel car—the Pony burned wood—could be made to work only when the engine was running, and that when the water supply ran low, the engineer used to run the Pony up and down the oak rails to fill the boilers. But these incidents are trivial. The Pony was Oregon's first locomotive, and people who live in the Oregon of today, a land of plenty, whose marvelous growth seems destined to continue for centuries, will pay willing tribute to the relic that once took the gold seekers along seven miles of the weary journey from Portland to the gold fields, and aided materially in opening up a country famous now for agricultural products more valuable than the gold that the hunters for the blue bucket sought.

equal to the occasion.

"I can guarantee the impregnability of the fire-proof vault in my muniment room," he replied with alacrity. "If you will come with me, we will lock it up at once."

Sturdily disregarding the bandinage of his wife and Leonie for thinking robbery possible at Prior's Tarrant, the Senator followed the Duke, and was conducted by him along many corridors to a stone-floored chamber lined with shelves full of dusty archives, and furnished only with a carved oak table and a few worm-eaten chairs. But, what was more to the purpose, a brand new safe, resplendent in green and gold, the very latest patent of the most eminent manufacturers, occupied an imposing position at the far end. Producing a key, the Duke unlocked the safe, with no result till a touch on a hidden spring caused the heavy steel door to roll slowly outwards. The interior was nearly filled with parchment-bound volumes exactly like those on the shelves, but there was plenty of room for the box.

The Senator promptly placed his precious charge in the vacant space, and heaved a sigh of relief.

"It ought to be all right there," he said.

"It ought to be," Beaumanoir echoed, as he set the mechanism in motion. And when the heavy door had slid noiselessly back into position, he turned the key and pocketed it with an air of achievement.

"Come, Mr. Sherman," he said lightly, "let us go and rejoin the ladies. Now that we have got that safely housed we shall both feel much—er—more comfortable, shan't we?"

CHAPTER XIX.

Late on the evening of Senator Sherman's arrival at Prior's Tarrant, he was alone with General Sadgrove in the smoking-room, the Duke of Beaumanoir and Forsyth having avowedly gone up to bed. Under the influence of the genial American, and with the Duke himself in a more expansive mood, dinner and the subsequent reunion in the tapestry-room had been prolonged later than recently, and the chiming clock on the mantelpiece tinkled out the hour of midnight as the senator put the question:

"Who the dickens is that Talmage Eglinton woman, Jem?"

The General started, but affected a carelessness which he was far from feeling in the trite reply that "Goodness only knew." He proceeded, however, to temper the crudity of the remark with the information that the lady in question was staying in London for the season, professed to hail from Chicago, and was reputed wealthy.

"She is hardly the type of American one expects to meet in such a house as this—or wants to meet anywhere," said the Senator. "And," he added, poising the match with which he was about to light another of his own green Havanas, "she is the cause of prejudice in a usually unbiased mind. She has the misfortune to be fashioned in the likeness of one Cora Lestrade, a person of note in my country, whom I once saw in my capacity of Visiting Prison Commissioner. That was three years ago, but of course it can't be the same woman."

"It would be a curious coincidence," was all the General would admit. "She was taken up by Lord and Lady Roseville, impecunious folk who would take up any one for value received. What was this Cora Lestrade's particular line of business?"

The Senator reflected for a moment.

"I don't thing she specialized herself," he said. "Her forte was organization, and I heard that at the time she was taken she bossed a complete outfit, comprising forgers, confidence men, train robbers, and high-grade criminals of all sorts, who operated over the entire universe. They used to regard her as a queen. It was hinted at her trial that they were all fascinated by the spell of her charms, though she would never favor any of the crew in that way. Probable that was the secret of her power over them."

"You don't happen to know when her sentence expired?" the General asked, after a pause.

"It didn't expire; she broke jail—an easy matter for one as well served as she was by a clever crowd with unlimited financial resources."

The two old cronies relapsed into a thoughtful silence, neither of them showing a disposition to retire for the night, though the intense stillness prevailing in the great house implied that every one else was asleep. Yet it was not so, for Alec Forsyth was at that moment uncommonly busy before the looking glass in his bed room. On the toilet table there lay open a theatrical "make-up" box, from which he was putting the finishing touches to a very creditable transformation of himself into a semblance of the Duke. His deft usage of the various pigments revealed him as no tyro at the task, for which, indeed, his proficiency as an amateur actor had inspired the idea.

"That will do, I think," he said to himself after a final survey. "It is a good thing that the scene is to be played without limelight effects; but it is my voice that will give me away, if anything does."

He rose and crossed the room once or twice, copying Beaumanoir's slight limp to the life. Then, having consulted his watch, he took from his pocketbook a letter, addressed to the man he was about to personate, and refreshed his memory.

"I congratulate you on this return to your senses," the writer began. "My agents inform me that the gentleman in whom we are interested is expected to stay at Prior's Tarrant as your guest on arrival, being due on Tuesday. On Tuesday night you will leave unfastened the door leading into the crypt from the Dutch garden, so that I and my assistants may obtain access secretly. You will come down into the crypt an hour after midnight, when I will hand you the documents for substitution. Do not fail to make your arrangements so that the exchange may be effected without a hitch, and as rapidly as possible. As host you should have no difficulty in inspiring the necessary confidence to put the business through and you will then be troubled no further by us.—C. Z."

"Poor old Beau! He's played up as well as if we had told him all about our plan," Forsyth muttered as he replaced the letter and took another look at himself in the glass. "I trust they won't call me 'your Grace,' and make me laugh."

But it was in no laughing mood that he switched off the electric light, listened at the door for fully a minute, and then softly opened it. His room, as it had been in the London house, was next to that of the Duke, and, satisfied that there was no one in the corridor, he slid out softly and shut the door behind him. A few natural steps having brought him opposite the Duke's room, he fell at once into Beaumanoir's limp, and so continued his way to the head of a secondary staircase that led down to the service rooms on the ground floor.

At the foot of the stairs, never forgetting his limp, he traversed several passages in which at long intervals only had a light been left burning, and at length he came to a massive oak door. Opening this, he found himself at the top of a flight of straight stone steps, running down into the blackness of the great subterranean chamber, which had been used as a crypt in the old monastic days. The shutting of the door cut off the last ray of light, and there being no rails to the steps he struck a wax match in order to make the descent in safety. But the feeble flame had hardly flickered out when it was rendered useless by a dazzling beam of white effulgence that suddenly sprang into being and shone upon him from below.

"Hang it all, I didn't allow for this!" he thought uneasily. "They have brought one of those wretched portable electric lamps, and I doubt if the disguise will stand. However, here goes."

(To be Continued.)

Strange Sleeping Places.

An eccentric man named Hedger, who has just died at Romford, did not sleep in a bed for over twenty years.

His favorite night resort was the stoke-hole at the parish church, until the police stopped his visits. After that he slept while leaning on the railings in the market place.—London Daily Express.

Let go or die. That's the alternative of the shipwrecked man with the money bags. A great many people have a like alternative before them. Business men come to a point where the doctor tells them that they must "let go or die." Probably he advised a sea voyage or mountain air. There's an obstinate cough that won't be shaken off. The lungs are weak and perhaps bleeding. There is emaciation and other symptoms of disease, which if unskilfully or improperly treated terminate in consumption.

Thousands of men and women in a like condition have found complete healing by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

"It gives me pleasure to send you this testimonial so that some other poor sufferer may be saved, as I was, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Geo. A. Thompson, of Sheldon Ave., Chatham, Ont., Canada. "I had a cough for years, expectorated a great deal, and was slowly falling. Was losing flesh every day. Lost in weight from 150 pounds down to 128. My flesh got soft and I had no strength. Did not say anything to any one but made up my mind that the end was not far off. One day my wife was reading in the 'Common Sense Medical Adviser' about Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and I said, that sounds more like common sense than anything else that I had heard. I at once bought a bottle of your famous remedy and before I had taken half of one bottle I felt better. Took thirteen bottles and it made a new man of me. I gained sixteen pounds and never have had a cough since. I feel splendid and give all the credit to your medicine."

Given away. The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. The book contains 1008 pages, over 700 illustrations and several colored plates. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper-bound book or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure bad, foul stomach and constipation and so *help* to cure nearly every disease of mankind. They regulate, tone up and invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

A THOUGHTFUL ACT.

The fiction of the friend who is coming to occupy the seat in the railway train that one has really secured as an extra seat for one's self sometimes works and sometimes doesn't. A passenger, hurrying along the platform just before the train started, flung himself upon a seat that was already occupied with a Gladstone bag. "That seat is taken," said a morose old gentleman; "my friend has kept it with his bag." "All right," said the wily passenger, affably. "I'll occupy it till he comes." Of course the friend never came, and just as the train was moving out of the station the wily passenger seized the bag and threw it out of the window. "What are you doing, sir?" shouted the old gentleman, furiously. "Anything the matter?" inquired the other. "You don't want your poor friend to lose his bag, do you?"—London Chronicle.

VENERATED TROUSERS.

Asa Fowler, an Audrain county man, has a pair of trousers that he has owned for forty years. He bought them when he was only eighteen years old and used them through his "sparking" days, and for "going to meeting" trousers since he has been married. He hopes to wear them or forty years yet.—Kansas City Journal.

MANY USES OF CAMPHOR

Valuable as Sedative or Stimulant—How Cultivated and Procured.

Camphor is used in medicine, both outwardly and inwardly, sometimes as a temporary stimulant and sometimes as a sedative. Everybody has heard of the use of camphor drops for persons liable to fainting fits. It is frequently employed in gout and rheumatism. In small doses it acts as an anodyne and antispasmodic, but in large doses it is an irritant poison.

The alcoholic solution and the liniments in which it is the chief ingredient, are much used for external applications, for sprains and bruises, chilblains, and even for incipient paralysis. The employment of camphor as a medicine in England, says Health, is not very old; it was used in Germany before it became known in England, and in medical books of the last century it was called "camphire." All kinds of healing properties were ascribed both by English and foreign doctors to the drug, of the importation of which from Japan the Dutch had the monopoly. Camphor was said to be a powerful antiseptic, to be a cure for hypochrondiasis, and to be useful in cases of epilepsy.

It was administered with vinegar, or rubbed up with a mucilage of gum arabic, or combined with a certain quantity of sweet almonds. There cannot be any doubt that camphor has many medicinal uses, and could be ill spared from the pharmacopeia, but there is some consolation to be found in the fact that it is possible to prepare artificial camphor by the mutual action of hydrochloric acid gas and oil of turpentine, which produces a camphorlike odor and which is soluble in alcohol.

Camphor, condiments and the cordial which he himself invented, and to which he gave his own name, were the three chief specific recommended for the cure of almost every ailment to which human flesh is heir to by the skilful chemist and fervid republican, Raspail. Year after year, in his once popular Almanack, the virtues of camphor were extolled, and, could the French savant revisit the glimpses of the moon, his spirit would be sorely troubled by the intelligence that, in all probability there is likely to be a scarcity of camphor. Since the war the imports of the odorous thing have fallen off to a prodigious extent. It is not only, however, on Japan that we depend for camphor.

Almost all the camphor of commerce is the product of the camphor laurel, or camphor tree, which is a native not only of Japan, but of China, Cochin China and Formosa, and its cultivation has been introduced into Java and the West Indies, two regions which have certainly not been affected by the war in the far east.

The Chinese camphor tree is found in Kwang Si and Suklen, and affords both timber and gum for exportation and domestic use. The gum is procured from the branches, leaves and chips by first soaking them in water until the liquid becomes saturated with it, when it is turned out into an earthen basin to coagulate, and undergoes other treatment. It comes to market in a crude state, and is usually again refined after reaching Europe.

There is also an oil extracted from camphor, which rarely comes to Europe, and the article made in Borneo and Sumatra is so much esteemed in the east that even in markets of Japan 200 pounds of camphor of the latter country used to be given in exchange for one pound of the product of the former. The Bornean camphor is white, like chalk, but has the same smell and taste as that of China and Japan. The natives ascribe extraordinary medicinal virtues to it, and frequently hang it, powdered, in bags around their necks or around their waists, wrists and ankles, and, curiously enough, this use of powdered camphor was strongly advocated by Raspail.

Old Men Middle-aged Men Young Men

ARE YOU WEAK, WORN OUT, DISCOURAGED and UNSTRUNG?

If So, My Newly Discovered Philippine Remedy Will Quickly Restore You to Vigor and Strength. It is a Positive Cure for Weaknesses and Diseases Peculiar to Men.

TRY IT AT MY EXPENSE.

There is a cure for every weak or worn-out man who will write to me for my new and Free combination treatment. I firmly guarantee to quickly and permanently bring you back the joy and comfort of manly strength. I care not who has failed to cure you, or what first caused the weakness; whether sickness, injury, excesses or misuse. With this wonderful new remedy I rescue men from almost hopeless stages, and restore them to vigor, potency and power so quickly and perfectly that the weakness never again returns. To prove that this is all true I will send to every suffering man who reads these lines a free treatment, sealed, with full directions how to use it. It costs you nothing to get this. It is free, absolutely free. I shall not ask or take pay for it, now or ever. Do not hesitate. All letters are strictly private. A cure is positively guaranteed if the disease is not advanced to the incurable stage of insanity, epilepsy, or consumption. If you need the remedy and want to be cured, write me today and I will send the free treatment at once.

Dr. Frederick Main, Lock 681, Jackson, Mich

JUDGE NOT.

Judge not; the working of his brain
And of his heart thou can'st not see;
What looks to thy dim eyes a stain,
In God's pure light may only be
A scar, brought from some well-won field,
Where thou wouldst only faint and yield.

The look, the air, that frets thy sight
May be a token, that below
The soul has closed in deadly fight
With some infernal fiery foe,
Whose glance would scorch thy smiling grace,
And cast thee shuddering on thy face!

The fall thou darest to despise—
May be the angel's slackened hand
Has suffered it, that he may rise
And take a firmer, surer stand;
Or, trusting less to earthly things,
May henceforth learn to use his wings.

And judge none lost; but wait and see,
With hopeful pity, not disdain;
The depth of the abyss may be
The measures of the height of pain,
And love and glory that may raise
This soul to God in after days!

—Adelaide Anne Proctor (1825-64).

IMPORT MANY WILD PETS

They Are a Luxury and the Collectors Pay High Duty on Them.

If you want to bring a wild beast into the United States for a pet or plaything you will have to pay duty on him—20 per cent of his value. If you need him for scientific purposes or for educational uses or intend to present him to a museum or a zoo, duty is not charged. You can get a full grown elephant for $7,500; an old one or a very young one for about $5,000, and the duty upon that kind of an animal would be about $1,000 more. Royal Bengal tigers, man eaters, fierce and full grown, can be bought for $200 or $300 in various parts of India. The Maharajah of Jeypore, who catches a good many on his preserves with traps, gives them away to his friends, and last summer expressed a desire to send one to President Roosevelt as a souvenir. But if you buy them at Hamburg or Colombo, which are the centers of the wild beast trade, they will cost you $1,000 or $1,500, and the duty on them is a fifth more. A rhinoceros is an expensive beast, usually costing more than an elephant, because he is hard to catch, harder to take care of and more sensitive to disease and exposure. Most of the rhinoceroses come from the tributaries of the upper Nile.

Last year the importations of wild animals into the United States were valued at $121,059, of which $23,519 was for scientific and educational purposes, and paid no duty. The remaining $97,540 collected on the rest, which were imported by circuses and private menageries. In 1902 the wild beasts imported were valued at $147,544, of which $99,500 was for private purposes, and paid $18,100 in duties.

The government of the United States occasionally imports a wild beast for the zoo at Washington, which is under the Smithsonian Institution, but most of the animals there have been presented. But Uncle Sam, through the agricultural department, imports immense quantities of bugs, and some very queer ones. One particular kind of bug imported by the United States from Australia has earned $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 every year for fifteen years, and has never received any wages. Another bug imported from Russia saved the farmers of Ohio and Indiana at least $5,000,000 in crops in 1900, and the wheat growers at large more than $300,000,000 a year for the last ten years.

The government imports two kinds of bugs: First, parasites and natural enemies of other insects that injure grain, fruits and vegetables; and, second, insects that are useful because of their products or their beneficial relations to cultivated plants.

In the first class are perhaps one thousand species, but only a few of them have been of notable value. When I asked C. L. Marlatt, the entomologist of the agricultural department, who is in charge of experimental field work, which foreign bug had been most useful to the people of the United States, he thought a while and then expressed the opinion that the parasite introduced from Russia to drive out the Hessian fly had probably accomplished the most good, although the Australian lady bird had been exceedingly useful.—Chicago Record-Herald.

GIGANTIC PANSIES OF OREGON

Did you ever see a pansy as large as a sunflower? If you come to the Lewis and Clark Exposition next year you will see thousands as large, says the Lewis and Clark Journal. The pansy will for the first time in exposition history, form an important part of the decorative scheme of the fair. Experience has shown that the climate of Oregon, which grows wheat and other farm products in wonderful prodigality, is equally well adapted to the more ornamental, if less valuable, flowers. Roses bloom in riotous profusion the year round in Oregon, and Portland has gained the name of the Rose City on this account. But the development of the pansy is more recent. An energetic Portland florist, thinking that the climate and soil conditions should favor the development of the plant, imported from all parts of the world the choicest specimens of the flower. These different varieties were improved by artificial cultivation, and it was found that some few were especially adapted to life in Portland. The florist has devoted his attention to the choicest of these for several years, and the pansy has improved wonderfully under his care. Last summer there were any number of blossoms four inches across, and even better results are expected for the exposition year. There will be 5,000 pansy plants set out in beds in various parts of the exposition grounds, to compete in popularity with the ever-popular Oregon rose.

HAWK, FOX AND MAN CLAIM QUAIL

Dr. William Rowland, of Pasadena, who was up at Middle Ranch quail shooting a few days prior to the close of the season, had a most unique experience.

He ran upon covey of quail and, flushing them, dropped one with his left barrel, and then, at considerable of an angle, dropped another with the right barrel. Turning to his first bird he was just in time to see a fox snatch it up and start to run away with it. Quickly pumping another cartridge into his gun, he let the fox have it, knocking him stiff. After reconnoitering a minute and finding his first bird, he was returning to pick up the second, when something shot down like an arrow from the skies in front of him, the object proving to be an osprey.

The quail had been wounded, and its fluttering attracted the attention of the big hawk, which while sailing through the ether had an eye out for a quail dinner, and darting upon the wounded bird, was about to cheat the hunter out of his quarry. Dr. Rowland, while amazed at the turn of events, did not propose to stand for such a play, and, training his ready gun on the bold robber, with a pull of the trigger put him out of commission, and saved both his birds.—Avalon Correspondence Los Angeles Times.

Up-to-Date Boy.

Teacher—"Johnny, define war."

Johnny—"My ma doesn't allow me to swear."—Illinois State Journal.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Can some one tell me what I can do for my hens? Some invisible thing seems to eat their feathers off. They have all kinds of food and a large runway.—L., Randolph, Vt.

I have a good young horse, and the hair has come off his shoulders, and with it something that resembles dandruff. The skin is thick and seems to be very tight. Will some reader of Farmstead name the disease, give cause and tell me of a remedy?—Y., Linwood, N. C.

I wish somebody would give me, through the Farmstead, a recipe for luminous or phosphorescent paint.—I., Cambellford.

My hens get lame in both legs and die. They are in an apparent healthy condition and eat heartily until the lameness begins. Will somebody give me the cause and prescribe a remedy?—H., Randolph, Pa.

I would be pleased to have some reader of Farmstead tell me how to cure scratches on horse? Mine has had them three years. Also, what will kill seed warts on horse?—J., Science Hill, Ill.

Raspberries and Blackberries.

S., Monroe, S. D.: Your bushes will grow side by side all right. Burbank, of California, has got a couple of hybrids, the "Primus" between the raspberry and blackberry and the "Phenomenal" between raspberry and dewberry (really a sort of blackberry). Then there is the Logansberry, a third hybrid of this kind, but these plants do not commonly interbreed, and if they did you, or Mr. Burbank, or any one, must sow the seed in order to get the new kinds. The parents of "Primus," etc., if still alive, are bearing the same sort of fruit they always did. Any plant once formed remains the same for life, no matter what company it may be in; a foot or a thousand miles is exactly the same thing to it.

Plants must be pretty nearly related before they will interbreed, then if the pollen (the male element) from one sort comes in contact with the female organs in the blossom of the other, the intimate mingling of the fluids in the young seed may give rise to a new individual like both parents in many respects, but with some difference from either—a new variety we say. Then this plant is increased by division, root cuttings, scions buds, etc., but no matter how many millions have been planted, all are pieces of one plant in reality.—G. Arkport, N. Y.

Currants and Chickweed.

W., Mich.: Get hoes and things and go for the sod in your currant ground. Make the soil clean and loose, and keep it so. Put a big forkful of manure to each bush in spring or fall, or both, if you want currants. You can easily move your bushes if you like and most old clumps can be readily divided into several parts, which, with good culture, will soon be as big as the old ones. Any piece of chickweed stem in moist and warm weather may take root and make a new plant and the ground is often full of its dormant seeds. These things complicate matters a little, but the way to kill it is hoe it and hoe it again. If there is a thick carpet of it, take it into windrows after hoeing, especially in a rainy time, and again whether there is much in sight or not. Six hoeings on clean ground are easier than one where there is a sod of weeds.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Treat Seed Potatoes.

Editor Farmstead: Tell R., Carlets, N. C., to keep his potatoes free of grub and scab, take two ounces of corrosive sublimate, dissolve in quart of water and add to fifteen gallons of water. Soak seed one hour and a half before cutting. Use water three times, then renew. Use no metal dishes. I have used the above for several years. Have raised large crops of fine, clear potatoes.—G., Peru, Ind.

Pull the Wolf Teeth.

To L., Yates, Okla.: If your colt has a wolf tooth he will not lose it at certain age; you will lose your colt at a certain age. Why are you waiting? Get a pair of pincers and pull it out. It is not hard to pull. Then your colt will improve. I know.—T., Port Angeles, Wash.

Hollow Tail.

M., Valley Grove, W. Va.: Hollow tail, wolf in the tail, hollow horn, etc., may be real diseases, but cows decently fed and sheltered never will have them.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Ornamental Quinces.

C., Volant, Pa.: There are several ornamental quinces, and one, the Columbia, bears fruit. A Michigan man tells you to put salt around your quince trees. That's all right, too, I guess, but it will not put fruit on your five-year-old ornamental flowering bushes. Use your salt for catching birds, or for some other purpose.—T., Port Angeles, Wash.

Frost Bite.

L., McKinney, Tenn.: There is no pain in being or remaining frozen for sensation goes before freezing begins. It is when you begin to thaw out that the circus commences; then it feels like a burn, only you will think rather more so. To stay in a cold place and thaw out by applying cold water, ice or snow to the frozen part is better than going into a warm room and putting on liniments, etc., both at the time and afterward. Once thawed out a good remedy and I partly guess the only real one is sufficient time to heal the flesh which must be rebuilt from within you know, and a smart frost bite will be sore much longer than you see any use in. Oil of spike, oil of hemlock, fir oil, kerosene, crude petroleum, fir balsam and liniments galore are in use. Whether they do anything more than amuse the patient is not clear. My frozen ears come out as good as new without remedies of any kind. A man here froze his great toe so the bone came out and years afterward he was putting on hemlock oil, not expecting a cure but to ease the pain which was worst in hot weather. So this drug may be better than I would believe. The best chilblain remedy I know of is to wear felt boots and rubbers. If very bad have two pair of felts and put on a dry pair every day.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Alabama Opportunities.

Editor Farmstead: To the Michigan man who inquired about Alabama I will say that I find Limestone county a healthy place. The water is the very best. Many people from Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois are doing well here. Land is still cheap, but is advancing rapidly. Cotton is the chief cash crop, but wheat, corn, hay and all farm products find a ready home market. All who will attend to the farm, not leaving it to the mercy of the renter, but will take hold of the place and use hands and brain, can do well here. Alabama is an old state, but this is a new country and there is much hard work ahead of him who comes to make a home here out of wild land. However, it is a sure way for the man of small means. Come and see for yourself. I am not a real estate agent, and have nothing to sell. The climate is fine and the country healthy.—Linton, Athens, Ala.

Editor Farstead: T., Mt. Pleasant, Mich., asks about North Alabama as a location for a northern man. It is a good and healthy place for any one. I am from the north. I have eight years' experience in growing fruit that is financially satisfactory. There are many opportunities. The surface of the country is rugged and in some localities is mountainous. A comprehensive description would take much space and might not be of general interest. I am not a real estate agent.—P., Tallapoosa, Ga.

Red Clover.

S. Hawesville, Ky.—Red clover has no seed on its roots. Some plants have underground flowers and seeds, but clover is not one of them. Probably what you saw were the little tubercles formed by the bacteria which gather nitrogen from the air. Clover sown in the fall might bear the winter in Kentucky; it would not be likely to do it in New York. Why not sow in spring?—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Alfalfa.

C., Northeast, Pa.—Examine your land and see if it has a hard clay subsoil, and if it has, do not sow. Alfalfa wants deep, loose soil. On such land sod is no detriment, if a good seedbed is made. G., Arkport, N. Y.

Inhuman Treatment of Cows.

Editor Farmstead: It seems incredible that in this enlightened age anyone could be so ignorant as to talk of hollow tail or wolf tail in cows, and such cruel treatment as H., Hesperia, Mich., recommends. Of course there is a hollow extending from head to tail for the accommodation of the spinal cord. Does H. think the opening into the ear extends to the backbone?

The ear of animals is as delicate and sensitive an organ as the human ear and should never be filled with any substance, much less the inhuman treatment H. mentions. If H.'s body was emaciated and ill-nourished from insufficient or improper food, does he think he could restore his health by bleeding? Let people properly feed and care for their stock, and "wolf tail" will not attack them.—W., Republic, O.

Sweet Potatoes.

J.—Those in the north are laid close together in a hotbed and covered with rich earth as easily as may be. When up two or more inches dig up the potatoes and carefully take off the slips with a sharp knife. The large sediment, still plants and this is often a better method, for one planting in a small way.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Green Stock Feed.

The advantages of the silo are many. Feed can be put into them that is of very little account when it is growing, such as first cutting alfalfa, which may be mixed with foxtail, morning glory or other weeds, and after having been in a silo for six months or a year will come out a very good feed. By its use farmers can always have green, succulent feed and can make their cows give the most milk when the price is the highest. Any kind of stock will eat silage and do well on it. It can be fed at all seasons of the year. Silage can be fed at any time from the day it is first put into the silo until it is three, four or even five years old. The feed can be stored in the least space and most economical building. The corn crop, one-half of which is usually wasted by throwing the stalks on the ground in the pastures or corrals for the cows to walk over or left standing in the field, and, finally, after much hard work and annoyance, burned up, can all be saved and used to the very best advantage by cutting it up and putting into silo, and this is the time of year to make arrangements for a silo crop.

Melons and Squashes.

Where a few melons, squashes or cucumbers are to be grown the next summer the plan of making the hills during the early spring, if the weather permits, is practiced. The ground is dug out 2 feet deep and 4 feet square. A mixture of one part manure and one of dirt is filled in and well trampled, packing or trampling in as much manure and dirt as possible, then hilling up. Later in the spring these hills are spaded and left until time for planting the seed, when they are worked over again.

Farming Without Water.

The Union Pacific and Santa Fe railroads are experimenting with a system of agriculture which is claimed to accomplish in thee arid regions, with only the natural waterfall, the same results that are achieved in the irrigated districts. The man responsible for this is Prof. H. W. Cambell, of Lincoln, Neb. Two tracts of land, one on each road, has been turned over to him in order to peremit him to demonstrate just what can be done in the way of farming without water, but the professor regrets that it was not convenient to get a tract alongside of an irrigated strip so that an actual comparison of the results could be arrived at. The professor said recently: "The system is particularly adapted to the growth of cereals and less so to vegetables, although we can raise as fine vegetables as are produced anywhere by the irrigation system. On one occasion in Browne county, South Dakota, we raised 142 bushels of potatoes when the crop was a complete failure to every farmer who used the common methods of cultivation."

Weeds on the Lawn.

Plots of grass infested with weeds are unsightly. The best remedy is to mow the grass and use it for bedding. The mower cuts down the weeds and destroys many of them, but the grass will make a new start. By doing this once or twice in the year the grass will crowd the weeds out.

The Family Cow.

Give the cow all the food she can eat at regular periods, and weigh the milk. About two pounds of milk make one quart. If preferred, the milk may be measured. Compare the cost of the food with the sum obtained for the milk, and the value of the cow as a producer can be estimated. Test her also with other cows, and if there is one or more of the cows that do better than the others, sell those that are lowest in the list and fill their places with better ones. No farmer who buys new cows will know what they can produce until he has tested them, but by selling off those that do not produce as much as should be expected, in proportion to the food consumed, the herd will gradually be improved until each cow will give two or three or more quarts extra per day, the value of which will be considerable if the herd is a large one.

Swarming Bees.

It is the usual practice of comb-honey producers to clip all queens' wings; for, in spite of any method used for preventing swarms, a swarm will occasionally come out; and to forestall actual losses of bees, the queens' wings should be clipped, so the bees will return. In all such cases the swarm should be taken care of, for otherwise the bees will leave, possibly swarming every day until they kill the old queen and then abscond with a virgin. To handle swarms by the clipped-wing plan, proceed as follows: While the bees are in the air, hunt up the queen (probably in the grass) and cage her. Remove the hive from the old stand; put another one with empty frames or empty combs in its stead. Put the super with its bees on the new hive, and the caged queen in front of the entrance. Very soon the bees will return to the queen, and as soon as they are going into the hive nicely, release the queen, and the bees will go to work with a vim in the super they had on the old hive, but which is now on the new hive on the old stand. In the meantime the old hive with its few bees and brood should be moved to one side or entirely to a new location.

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Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From Doubleday, Page & Co., New York:

The First Book of Farming is the work of Charles L. Goodrich, farmer by present profession and formerly instructor in agriculture at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va. The volume is designed to instruct in the science of conducting a farm with the least expense and largest return, and to impart the understanding of the laws and forces which control the growth and development of plants and animals. The book is profusely illustrated.

Chopin. This is the title of a handbook to Chopin's work, prepared by G. C. Ashton Jonson for the use of concert-goers, pianists and pianola players. A biographical sketch of Chopin precedes the main portion of the book, which contains a brief account of each of Chopin's compositions, its relative place amongst his works, its distinguishing features, notes of any special point of interest attaching to it, and an epitome of the comments or criticisms that have been made upon it by the various authorities who have written about Chopin and his works.

From the G. W. Dillingham Co., New York:

When Love is King. The title of this story by Margaret Doyle Jackson tells that it is a love romance. The scene of the tale is in Cornwall, England, in the mining region. The hero is the chief engineer of some of the largest mines upon the coast. He is a self-made man and falls in love with a beautiful girl of high social standing. How he wins her, in spite of many obstacles is related in a manner to interest readers of fiction.

Reuben Larkmead, by Edward F. Townsend, is the story of a rich young man from the country, who goes to New York, and, while he is learning the ways of the city, is swindled by the human sharks on the lookout for unsophisticated young men with plenty of money. The story is fairly amusing, and has some good illustrations.

Hecla Sandwith. In this novel, by Edward Uffington Valentine, life in central Pennsylvania, among the iron manufacturers, in the days just before the civil war, is described. An interesting love tale is told, and a clear picture is presented of the Quaker life of those days and the hold their religion had upon these people. It is a fine story, published by The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

A Prince to Order, by Charles Stokes Wayne, is an exciting tale of double identity in which a young American gentleman is kidnaped and taken to Paris, where he is featured as the crown prince of a small European kingdom. To complicate matters, he is supposed to have embezzled all of the funds of his New York firm, and, being deprived of his individuality through the machinations of a cunning old phrenologist, a pretty tangle ensues, which requires some skillful manipulating before affairs are straightened out to a satisfactory ending. The novel is a good bit of light literature. John Lane, New York.

On Life's Threshold is a little volume by Charles Wagner, made up of talks to young people upon character and conduct. It is addressed to the school children of the United States and their teachers, and is full of loving suggestions of what the former should put into life to make it useful and happy. In his simple, natural way, which the young can easily understand, he shows how they may find a partial solution of the problems which will meet them in their earliest years. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

Folks Next Door is the title of a book of travel written by W. A. Crofutt, who begins his journeyings along New England's coast and ends them in Panama. Sights and events in Canada, Cuba, Yucatan and Mexico are described in a manner which makes entertaining reading and impart information concerning the various countries and people told of in the volume. The illustrations are from photographs. The Eastern Publishing Co., Washington, D. C.

An American Girl in Munich. This pleasant book is by Mabel W. Daniels, who describes the experiences of a student of music among the German people. The habits and customs of the country, artists prominent in the musical world, comments upon the operas and symphonies she heard while in Munich, and scores of other interesting matters and events, comprise an entertaining volume, to which a German love story gives an atmosphere of romance.

The Wanderers is a good, brisk and breezy story of the sea. It is written by Henry C. Rowland, who sails his characters from Gibraltar to the South Seas, on a staunch little yacht, commanded by an impulsive Irishman, who is running away with the yacht to prevent it from falling into his rascally brother's hands. The course of the twice-abducted yacht is marked by incident, adventure, love-making and amusing situations, which combine to the making of an entertaining novel. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

FOR THE PRIMARY CLASS

See the man.

What is the man carrying in his arms?

He is carrying a pitcher wrapped up in a newspaper.

Is there anything in the pitcher?

Yes. The pitcher is full of beer.

Why does the man wrap the pitcher up in a newspaper?

He wraps it up so the policeman on the corner will not know that he has been buying beer in a saloon on Sunday.

And does the policeman know?

Oh, no! When he sees the pitcher wrapped up in the newspaper he thinks the man has been buying milk. Is it not a shame to fool the poor policeman?—Detroit Tribune.

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THE LUCK THAT ROONEY BROUGHT.

BY ELIZABETH AYRES

PART 2.

One evening Dr. Frank was called to a house in the next street. It was formerly a street of fine dwellings, but the once aristocratic old mansions were turned into shops and places of rented rooms, though the street still held its respectability in spite of its fallen fortunes. Dr. Frank found the house to which he was summoned and, this being his first call for attendance away from his office, while he stood on the steps waiting admittance, he speculated as to the character of his patient. His entrance to the hall was greeted by a sweet, young voice, tinged with anxiety, calling from above. "If you are the doctor, will you please come up stairs?"

He obeyed the voice, and, at the top of the stairs, met a young woman. With the informality which sickness brings, she ushered him into a large, lofty room over what was once the parlor. She was a brown-haired, brown-eyed young woman with a face as sweet as her voice, and her voice was music.

"My little brother," she faltered. "I fear he is very ill."

She led the way into a smaller room adjoining the large one, where on the bed, tossing and muttering in the delirium of fever, was a sturdy boy, ten years of age, whose illness had not yet been long enough to rob his body of its natural roundness.

"Is he very ill, doctor?" the young woman questioned anxiously, after Dr. Frank had finished his examination.

"Children can be very ill and yet recover quickly," Dr. Frank answered wishing to give her encouragement.

"He is all I have," she murmured.

"I will do the best I can," the doctor assured her, in a manner that gave her confidence.

The boy was very sick, there was no question about that, and for days which multiplied into weeks, Dr. Frank and the young woman, who in the intimacy of the sick room soon came to be Miss Elizabeth to him, while he was Dr. Frank to her, watched and nursed him unceasingly.

It was then that Dr. Frank learned to regard his lack of practice as a blessing since he could give most of his attention to the boy and his sister, both of whom needed him sorely. Miss Elizabeth would not have a nurse. "I can't afford it," she told the doctor frankly, and so side by side they worked and held the child back

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics—no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Gen. George Gordon Meade.

In the study of United States history, I am unable to find any reference to General George Meade after the battle of Gettysburg. Will you kindly give a short sketch of him through the Bureau?—B. P. B., Lightburn, W. Va.

George Gordon Meade was born at Cadiz, Spain, December 31, 1815. In 1835 he graduated from the United States Military academy and was assigned to the third artillery. He fought in the Seminole war in Florida. He resigned from the army, and in 1837 was assistant engineer in the construction of the Alabama, Florida & Georgia railroad. He did not re-enter the army until 1842, when he was made second lieutenant of topographical engineers. In 1845 he joined Scott's staff at Corpus Christi, Texas, and during the Mexican war participated in the battles of Palo Alto, Monterey and Resaca de la Palma, and the siege of Vera Cruz. After the war he was employed in lighthouse construction. In August, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers, and assigned to the command of the Second brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps of the Army of the Potomac, stationed on the right of the lines before Washington. He served in the Virginia peninsula campaign, took part in the actions at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Frayser's Farm. June 18, 1862, he was promoted major of engineers. At Manassas he commanded the First brigade of Reynolds' division, and later took a conspicuous part at South Mountain and Antietam. In the latter battle, when Hooker was wounded, he was placed in command of the First corps. In November, 1862, for his service, he was promoted to major general of volunteers. At Fredericksburg he commanded the third division of the First corps, with which he broke through Lee's right and penetrated to the position occupied by the Confederate reserves, but for want of support was compelled to fall back. At Chancellorsville he commanded the Fifth corps, and in June, 1863, he was appointed commander of the Army of the Potomac, to succeed Hooker. His command was then scattered on the march through Pennsylvania in pursuit of the Confederate invaders. At Gettysburg, July 1-3, he won the great and decisive battle with which his name is generally associated. It has been charged against General Meade that he desired to retreat at Gettysburg, on the second day, but not only has he, but others have emphatically denied the allegation. As a result of his victory, he received the thanks of congress and was made brigadier general United States army, his promotion being dated July 3, 1863. During the remainder of the war he retained command of the Army of the Potomac with conspicuous ability. August 18, 1864, he became major general in the regular army. From July, 1865, until his death he was commander of the military division of the Atlantic, with the exception of the period from January, 1868, to March, 1869, when he was in command successively of the Third military district and the department of the South. General Meade died at Philadelphia November 6, 1872, where, in 1887, an equestrian statue was erected to his memory.

The Birth of Christ.

In our Sunday school lesson for January 1, 1905, the time of Jesus' birth was given as 4 or 5 B. C. Can you explain from what event time was reckoned? Give meaning of B. C. used instead of A. D., as we count time now. Please answer through Bureau.—M. A. M., Speed, Kan.

The birth of Jesus is generally believed to have taken place about four years before the period from which we reckon Christian era—A. D., "the year of our Lord." "B. C." means before Christ or before the beginning of the Christian era. This gives us a double set of numbers, one counting backward and the other forward. The Christian era was introduced into Italy 533 A. D., by Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman abbot. He fixed the birth of Christ at 754 of the Roman era, but he began the year 1 with the Annunciation, March 25 of the year preceding. In ecclesiastical and common usage it has begun at Christmas, Easter, March 1, and other dates. In England, from the seventh to the thirteenth century, it was on Christmas; in the twelfth the Annunciation began to be used as well, and from the thirteenth till 1752 remained paramount.

Army and Naval Officers.

R. B. M., Spokane, O.: The highest military office in the United States at the present time is that of lieutenant general, and is held by General Adna R. Chaffee. The next highest office is that of major general. In the United States the title of general is created by special law and conferred only on the acting commander-in-chief of the armies. Washington, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan are the only men who have held this title. The highest office in the United States navy is that of admiral, now held by Admiral George Dewey.

This office was created in 1866 and was held by David G. Farragut and David D. Porter. It was revived by special act of congress in 1898 as an honor to Admiral Dewey for his victory over the Spanish fleet at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.

Our War With Spain.

Which nation was the first to declare war, the United States or Spain? I refer to the late Spanish-American unpleasantness.—D. F. Y., Mannington, W. Va.

There was in reality no formal declaration of war between the United States and Spain. President McKinley's ultimatum of April 20, 1898, demanding Spain to withdraw from Cuba was a practical declaration of war, and the Spanish government the next day sent the American minister his passport. All preparations had been made for war previous to this time, and the conflict had appeared inevitable from the date of the destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor, February 15.

Lucrezia Borgia.

Editor Bureau: Will you please give a sketch of Lucrezia Borgia telling of the crimes she committed?—J. H. P., Stoneboro, Pa.

The character of Lucrezia Borgia has been the subject of much controversy, but recent historical researches have placed her in a much fairer light than that in which she was formerly held. Profligacy and licentiousness were charged against her, but she has had her defenders at all times. She was the daughter of Pope Alexander IV. When a mere child she was betrothed to a gentleman whom her father, on attaining the popedom, thought unworthy of her, and the engagement was broken and she was married to another. After living with him four years, the marriage was dissolved and she was given to the duke of Biscegila, son of Alphonso II of Arragon, who was assassinated two years later. Within the next year the widow married Alphonso d'Este. She now became a patroness of poets, who repaid her benefactions by attributing to her every virtue, and her life became a real model of virtue and beneficence.

Carnegie Hero Fund.

Editor Question Bureau:: Please inform me about Andrew Carnegie's hero fund; what is it for?—A. M. B., Lowell, Mich.

Mr. Carnegie has set aside a large sum of money, placed it in the hands of a commission, as a reward for valorous deeds in all walks of life for the benefit of those who sacrifice their lives for others. This fund has become popularly known as Carnegie's hero fund. The fund is wholly in the hands of the commissioners, whose names we are unable to give.

The Bronco.

The word bronco is from the Spanish and means a horse. Should it be pronounced bronko, or is the c soft? Why should the Spanish call one horse a bronco and not all horses?—E. S. G., Arkport, New York.

The word bronco is correctly spelled without the "h," and is pronounced as though spelled brong-kó. The Spanish and Portuguese meaning is rough, rode, sturdy, crusty, etc., which has a recognized aptness when applied to the untamed little animal found on the western plains of the United States. The Spanish gave it the name bronco, doubtless, to distinguish it from the horse that is broken. In Texas the bronco is called "mustang." It is descended from the horses of Arabian stock, brought to America by the early Spaniards, and exhibits still certain Arabian features, due to its ancestry. Many of the Spanish horses were captured by the Indians, and some escaped from their owners. Of the former great numbers deserted their Indian captors and roamed with their free companions over the plains of the southwest, where they multiplied rapidly. They thus returned to a wild state. More recently these horses were captured and bred in captivity, and, although modified, have retained their name and many of the characteristics of their wild natures.

Points in Whist.

In the game of whist, should A and C take all the tricks, does that constitute a game, or does it count six tricks only?—F. M. L., Langlois, Ore.

Counts for seven tricks, and whether it makes game depends upon the number of points agreed on for a game. In some contests there is an agreement that a "slam" (where all tricks are taken) constitutes a game, without reference to the number of points in the game.

Soil Inoculation.

J. K. L., Knoxville, Tenn.: Despite the fact that much has been printed concerning the inoculation of soil questions on the subject continue to come in. J. K. L. does not clearly state what he wants to know, but for his and for general information some further explanations will be made. There are two ways of inoculating soils deficient in bacteria. One way is to scatter infected soil over the field that is deficient; another is to inoculate the seed before planting. Infected soils can be obtained in two ways: First, by removing it from fields known to have an abundance of bacteria. The presence of bacteria in the field can be discerned in the following manner: 1. If you have a clover field, pull up a number of the plants and if the roots contain a number of tubercles or nodules, or, what is better understood, small lumps, the soil is infected with bacteria and can be used to inoculate the field that contains none. 2. If you have no clover meadow and wish to inoculate a field next spring you should sow a number of patches of cow peas in the early part of the coming summer. Before the peas are plowed under you can examine them, and the patch that contains the most nodules on the roots of the peas has the most bacteria, and the soil of it should be used next spring to inoculate the field deficient in bacteria. The second way of obtaining soils infected with bacteria is by the so-called "vest pocket" method. Enough bacteria germs dried on cotton and wrapped in tin foil can be carried in the "vest pocket" to inoculate four acres of ground. The farmer can write the department of agriculture and if he cannot be supplied there the officials will advise him where the germs can be obtained. With them will be sent full instructions how to dissolve and dilute the material. Enough fine dry earth should be taken to be merely moistened by the solution. Mix thoroughly so that all particles of this earth is moistened. Then take about four times as much dry earth as you have moistened and mix all together thoroughly, and this preparation can be sown by hand over the ground you intend to inoculate.

In either case the infected soil should be scattered just after the seeding is done. The ground should then be given another harrowing. This mixes the infected soil up well with the other soil and insures better results. No great care need be taken, however, about getting the infected soil on even. While it should be done with some degree of uniformity, it is not like seeding grain, and it is not absolutely essential that every square yard in the field should receive its due portion of infected soil. Some care should be taken in spreading it over the higher places in the field, but if places should be missed on sloping land or on lower lands the bacteria will soon be carried over them by the surface draining waters. Indeed, if all the watersheds in the field—that is, all ridges and high places—are well inoculated the entire field will ultimately become infected, the bacteria being carried by soil washing; but the infection is more rapid, of course, if the infected soil is spread over the entire field with some degree of uniformity when it is first applied. To accomplish the second means, that of inoculating the seed, is fully explained in the directions sent out in the package of dried germs. Prepare the solution as explained in the directions, taking just enough to thoroughly moisten the seed you intend to sow. Stir till all seeds are touched and then spread out on the barn floor till all are perfectly dry. This seed can be sown in the same way untreated seed is sown.

Beef Trust Reports.

Editor Bureau: Which report on the beef trust should the people accept as correct, Commissioner Garfield's or Charles Edward Russel's, in Everybody's Magazine?—J. L. C., Greensburg, Kan.

Take your choice. Mr. Garfield's report is official, but not necessarily final. Perhaps it is just as well if the people read all that is written for and against the beef trust, and then exercise their judgment. There are many things in Mr. Garfield's report that do not harmonize with allegations that have been made against the beef trust, and he may have made a more innocent institution out of the packers' organization than the facts justify. Meanwhile a federal grand jury has been hearing the trust's case, and its findings may go a long way toward determining whether the trust is deserving of wholesale condemnation that it has been receiving.

The Boxers at Peking.

Editor Bureau: Will you please give something about the Boxer uprising and affairs at Peking at the time?—J. H. T., Berwick, Pa.

In May, 1900, the Boxes, a secret society in China, rose in the provinces of Shan-Tung and Pe-Chi-Li and massacred native Christians and European missionaries. Seeing the danger which threatened them, the ministers at the European legations in Peking determined to requisition guards for their protection. June 4, the Boxers destroyed the Peking-Tien-Tsin railway, and by cutting communications isolated the Europeans in Peking. Soon after the chancellor of the Japanese legation and Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister, were murdered in the street. In the hope of relieving the legations, Admiral Seymour put himself at the head of 2,000 European troops and blue jackets, and set out from Tien-Tsin for Peking, but had to retire. Meantime the Chinese had been manning the Taku forts at the mouth of the Pei-Ho and were making preparations for closing the river. The commanders of the allied fleets called upon them to desist. For reply, June 7, the Celestials opened fire on the European vessels. The allied forces entered Tien-Tsin June 23 and the native portion of the city was taken July 4. All this time the legations at Peking were closely besieged and constantly bombarded. The smaller legations, having been destroyed or rendered untenable, their occupants, together with a number of native Christians, took refuge in the British legation, which offered better protection. Supplies and provisions had been nearly exhausted when the relief force of 12,000 soldiers arrived from Tien-Tsin August 15. Before the arrival of the troops the empress dowager and her court, together with the emperor, had fled from the capital and could not be overtaken. In the following December peace was negotiated. China agreed to the execution of the leaders in the massacre of foreigners and arranged to pay the foreign powers an indemnity of $735,000,000. Later, through the good offices of the United States, the indemnity was reduced to $337,500,000.

Edward Payson Roe.

Will the Bureau please give a sketch of E. P. Roe, the author, when born and if still living?—H. M. T., Cherokee, Cal.

Edward P. Roe died at Cornwall, N. Y., July 19, 1888. He was born in Orange county, New York, March 7, 1838. He studied at Williams college, and at Auburn and Union Theological seminaries, and was ordained a Presbyterian minister. In 1862-5 he was a chaplain in the volunteer service, and from 1865 until his resignation in 1874 he held a Presbyterian pastorate at Highland Falls, N. Y. After quitting the ministry Roe removed to Cornwall-on-Hudson, where he cultivated small fruits and wrote novels. His books were very popular, but were without any special literary distinctions. At his death it was estimated that 759,000 copies of his novels had been sold. The first of these to appear was Barriers Burned Away, published in 1872. Opening of a Chestnut Burr followed in 1874. His last novel, The Earth Trembled, was published in 1887, the year previous to his death. In addition to his novels, he also published three books on horticulture.

The Boa Constrictor.

Please give a description of the boa constrictor.—B. M. Botsford, W. Va.

The name boa constrictor is improperly given to all boas, but in reality is one of the lesser forms, rarely exceeding ten feet in length. Its home is in the region of the Amazon or Orinoco rivers. It is a pale brown, with a chain-like series of dark brown markings, enclosing large oblong-oval spots, and a series of large dark spots along the sides, each with a light center; on the tail the markings become brick-red. There are many species of the boa. The largest and by far the most interesting are those which inhabit the forests of tropical America. They are non-poisonous and kill their prey by their powerful muscular coils. A noteworthy characteristic of the boa is certain structural peculiarities. Vestiges remain of the pelvis and hinder limbs, which appear externally as claw-like spurs, which are of service in hanging from trees. Several of the American boas have attained great length, thirty feet having been reached, though few carefully measured have atained a length greater than twenty feet; such a one would weigh several hundred pounds. They inhabit the forests and climb to the lower branches of the trees, where they await their prey, usually above a path. There the serpent swings about in the air until some luckless animal approaches; then, suddenly relinquishing its position, it seizes its victim and coils its body spirally around the throat and chest, till, after a few ineffectual cries and struggles, the animal is suffocated and expires. Animals as large as deer and bullocks are sometimes thus caught and killed by the larger boas. Having crushed and rolled its prey until the bones are broken into pieces and it is made into the compact form of a sausage, it is taken into the mouth of the serpent. The process of digestion is slow, and while it is proceeding the snake is inert, and is easily caught and killed.

Polar Explorations.

Will you kindly tell us what use the imaginary north pole would be to us if it should ever be found? What do they expect to find when they arrive on the iceberg, or are they simply seeking to gratify the curiosity of the mariners?—U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.

The Bureau's Lompoc friend gives his query a touch of satire that tempts us to suggest that whatever happens to the north pole it is not likely to be dislodged and brought home and exhibited in a museum. We say "brought home," for we have the American's faith that when it is found the discovery will have been made by some daring American like Prof. Peary. It seems the least bit problematical to discuss what use the discovery would be to us. It would be quite as much in order to ask of what use are any explorations, or of what account are the astronomical discoveries? Even our Lompoc inquirer will no doubt admit that it is gratifying to his curiosity to know whether a comet has one or more tails, and yet the astronomers have had to go to much expense in giving us the information. It would be difficult to tell the scientific value real knowledge of the north pole would be to humanity. We, of placid pursuits, can scarcely comprehend the daring, restless spirits of the men who risk their lives in efforts to push out into unexplored regions, yet the value of those men to the world is inestimable. Columbus possessed this spirit to a great degree. Prof. Peary and the other restless navigators are intensely in earnest with reference to the north pole. There is no one to question that the adventurous spirit in man has been of untold benefit to mankind, but until we know what an unexplored region contains we cannot tell of what value its discovery will be. Good luck to the explorers, in any event.

Rats and Snakes.

When I hear people telling of St. Patrick's miracle I think, and sometimes say, Rats! Natural history may help us some in considering the question of snakes and toads in Ireland, if we will consult it. First of all rats are great travelers. The different species of the genus rodentia have appeared upon the earth at different times, following each other like waves of the sea, from a common starting point, usually the shores of the Mediterranean sea, and have spread over the European countries, perhaps Asia and the islands as far as navigation made it possible. The rodent which inhabited England, Scotland and Ireland prior to St. Patrick's time was the black rat. The individua's of this species were numerous and widespfead; it appeared as though their future existence was secure; that a long life and a merry one was in store for them; but we hear from abroad, yes, the shores of the Mediterranean sea are lively with another species, destined to be his successor, and named at sight, the red rat. He is larger, stronger and smarter than the black one. We note a departure for him; snakes and toads supply his chosen bill of fare, when possible, and he is bold, skilful and determined in taking them. His migratory habits were not long in bringing him to England, Scotland and Ireland; the islands did not shake, but showed renewed activity; a veritable bog-jumper, he liked long journeys and plenty of them, if rewarded with a full stomach, and here was his happy hunting ground. Though the red rat seldom makes invaded the black rat's haunts of thieving, yet it was not long before it was evident that the latter's numbers were diminishing; and, as reptilian food failed the one, so he was forced more and more into the territory of the other. Underground London seemed to afford the black rat his last abode on this island of Great Britain; but in time he went—disappearing from the face of the earth. When the red rat left Ireland he left it destitute of snakes and toads, and, so isolated was it, that they never returned.—W. T. J., Concord, Mich.

Taxes in Russia.

Please tell us what you can about the "death tax" in Russia, recently mentioned in the newspapers, and oblige.—O. C., Deerwood, Minn.

The Bureau has no definite knowledge of such a tax. There may, however, be a "death tax." There is nearly every other sort of tax, and it is not putting it too strongly to say that some of the Russian peasants are literally taxed to death. Upon this point a London newspaper presents some facts that seem almost incredible. It is stated that while the average revenue of a peasant is only $10, he is compelled to pay a little over $5 to the government in one form of taxation or another. The amount of debt to the government thrown on the rural population is rapidly increasing and poverty in some districts is beyond description. While the system of favoring exports abroad has added more millons a year to the government revenue it has added almost as much of the burden of the peasants, none of whose dairy and farm products can be consumed by the peasants, but must be sold to pay taxes. Men, women and children live under practically the same conditions and in the same surroundings with their pigs, cattle and horses. The wretched peasant must at times destroy his own house in order to get fuel, while near at hand may be a forest belonging to the government or some one of the czar's family.

Highest Bridge in the World.

Editor Bureau:—Will you tell us which is the highest bridge in the world; also of High Bridge, New York.—K. R. T., Big Laurel, N. C.

What is said to be the highest bridge in the world is now being completed in Africa. It is the Victoria falls railroad bridge, across the Zambesi river, and will carry the Cape-to-Cairo railroad. It is 420 feet above the river at low water. The High Bridge, New York, was built to carry the Croton aqueduct across the Harlem river. It consists of thirteen granite arches, the highest one being 116 feet above the river. The bridge, crossing the river and valley, is 1,460 feet long.

Santo Domingo.

Will you kindly tell us something about the island of Santo Domingo, who is it governed by, or is it independent, and protected by the United States?—U. B. V., Lampoc, Cal.

Santo Domingo, called also Haiti, is second in size of the West Indian Islands. Its greatest length is about 400 miles; its greatest width 160 miles; its acrea is estimated at 28,249 square miles. The island is very fertile and has a diversity of climate. January 1, 1804, Haiti, or Santo Domingo, after defeating the French army, proclaimed its independence and abolished slavery, being the first country to abolish the slave practice. In 1822 the Spanish part of the island came under the administration of Haiti, and the whole island was ruled by one government. But in 1844 the Spanish part seceded and established an independent government known today as the Dominican Republic. This republic occupies the eastern and central portion of the island of Santo Domingo, bounded on the north by the Atlantic ocean, on the south by the Caribbean sea, on the west by the republic of Haiti, and separated by the Moria Passage from Porto Rico on the east. The constitution vests the executive power in a president chosen by an electoral college for a four years' term only. The congress, a single house, is composed of two members each province and maritime district, elected by the direct popular vote with restricted suffrage. At one time, in 1869, the people voted to be annexed to the United States, but the annexation treaty, negotiated by President Grant, was rejected by the United States senate. The republic is under the protection of the Monroe doctrine.

Fifty-three Sundays in Year.

Editor Bureau:—I have seen it stated that the year 1905 will have 53 Sundays, which will not happen again for 110 years. Is there any truth in the statement?—J. W. B., Worthington, W. Va.

The first day of January of this year came on Sunday, and the last day of December will come on Sunday. Whenever this happens the year will have 53 Sundays. This will occur again in 1911, and also in 1922, 1933, 1939, 1950, 1961, and 1967.

Early Farm Implements.

Question Bureau: Will you please state in your columns when and by whom the first steel plow was invented? Also the first grain reaper and the first corn cultivator?—S. J. W., Lincoln, Ill.

Information on this subject is indefinite and very unsatisfactory. In 1810 the government made an effort to secure data, and under the direction of the secretary of the treasury the marshals of the several states and the secretaries of the territories began the work, but the returns were so irregular and deficient in specific particulars that they have never been accepted as possessing any value for the statistician. The first need of the original agriculturist was something with which to stir the soil, and for ths purpose he fashioned a stick, which he himself drew. When beasts were trained for burden and draft the stick was enlarged and drawn by them. Later the stick was shod with iron, and through all the centuries down to a little more than 100 years ago it remained substantially the same. Some improvement was made in Great Britain during the eighteenth century in the form of plows, but the plow still in common use was the primitive instrument, generally made by the farmer himself. The first American patent on a plow was granted to Charles Newbold, of New Jersey, in 1797. The claim was for a plow of cast-iron. Jethro Wood laid the foundation for the modern plow. He gave it its present form and made it of cast-iron. It was patented September 1, 1819. During the forties plow-making became extensive. Among those who brought the plow to its present perfected state was the pioneer inventor, John Deere. The original cultivator, like the original plow, was a hook stick. This in time developed into the hoe, and remained the common cultivating implement until the nineteenth century was well advanced. Early in the eighteenth century Jethro Tull originated, in England, the horse-hoe system of cultivation. April 22, 1856, George Esterly took out a patent on a straddle-row two-horse corn cultivator. That was the beginning of the present almost endless variety of this class of farm implements. The earliest demonstration of a successful reaper was made by Cyrus Hall McCormick, in Virginia, in the summer of 1831. His first patent was granted June 21, 1834. Letters patent bearing date of December 31, 1833, were issued to Obed Hussey, but the McCormick reaper had been operated in the field two years before Hussey claimed to have invented his machine. Both McCormick and Hussey built machines that did good work. The latter, however, did not persevere in the improvement and perfecting of his invention, while McCormick did.

Miscellaneous.

J. M., Powersville, Mo.: Pronounce the name of Jules Verne as though speled "Zhul Vern."

A. H. D., Hesperia, Mich.: The news columns tell all there is to be told concerning the Panama canal.

W. C. B., Hedrick, Ia.: November 1, 1904, the public debt of the United States was $2,304,697,418.64.

F. E. B., Grand Island, Neb.: The Bureau is not permitted to answer questions such as yours. Please note the rules.

F. E. W., Big Prairie, Mich.: Consult a dealer or some one with a technical knowledge of the subject.

H. M. G., Rosebysrock, W. A.: We know nothing of the article you refer to nor the author of it.

J. L., Brownsville, Tenn.: Write to the postoffice department, Washington.

N. E. E., Clear Lake, Wis.: We know nothing about the laws of your state. Ask somebody familiar with them.

F. C. K., Mattapoisett, Mass.: Cannot republish the article you wish.

B. G., Alliance, Neb.: You should consult an attorney at law by all means

J. M. C., Muncie, Ind.: You can, no doubt, learn much from correspondence schools, but practical experience is the best school in all departments of nespaper work. Newspapers do not pay for articles clipped from other papers. They have editors to do that work.

D. U. W., Maryville, Tenn.: Can not give names of representatives and senators voting for the return of the Confederate flags.

M. B., Wilbur, Wash.: The right of the telephone or a picture is the side which appears as the right from the observer's standpoint. In the case of the 'phone instrument the crank side would be the right side.

G. R. M., Bethel, Ind.: The government receipts from all sources, for the month of March were $46,267,756. We cannot give the amount paid into the treasury during any one day.

P. A. P., Haskins, O.: We know nothing of such an order having been issued. We would advise you to write to the postoffice department, Washington, D. C.

RHEUMATISM

Wonderful New External Remedy Curing Thousands. Any Rheumatic Sufferer May Try It Without Cost.

Send Your Address and Get A Dollar's Worth FREE.

I have a sure, quick and lasting cure for Rheumatism. I cure it by means of Vibro Discs, a wonderful new appliance which

is used externally and draws out the poison from every part of the system. It is the wonder of the age, and a God-send to Rheumatic sufferers. There is nothing like it, and nothing equal to it. It banishes pain as if by magic, and conquers this dread disease in all its cruel forms and stages. It is safe, simple and convenient for home use and roots out the acid venom so thoroughly that no relapse or fresh attack can occur. Prove these claims yourself by testing the rem-

edy at my expense. I will send you, absolutely free, four of these Vibro-Discs—a full dollar's worth—if you simply send me your name and address. This is an absolute gift, and I shall neither ask nor accept pay for it now or in the future. Can you afford to continue in pain and misery when you can get this marvelous new and guaranteed treatment simply for the asking? Write me today and I will send you the treatment at once and with it an elegant illustrated book on Rheumatism, all free and prepaid. Don't send any money—not even a postage stamp—but send your name and address THIS VERY DAY.

PROF. S. M. WATSON, Dept. 118, Battle Creek, Mich

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth; or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at child birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 144, Lewis block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

SEE FLIGHT OF A BULLET

Observers Note Dial of a Rifle Ball in the Sunlight.

Some years ago, while watching a target through a telescope, an observer noticed a fog-colored projectile traveling to the target and as it struck the target instantly vanishing and revealing the new bullet hole just then made. The rifle used in that instance was a Sharp's patched 40-90. An account of it was published at the time, but no extensive experiments were made and the occurrence was soon forgotten. It is not easy to believe that it is possible to watch the flight of a rifle bullet, so the account probably passed with most people for a romance.

It has remained for two or three Adirondack riflemen to prove that it is possible under right conditions to watch the flight of a rifle ball, to do it with the naked eye and to show the bullets during flight to all observers who have fair eyesight. The discovery was made as follows:

Some men were at a hotel at Minerva on October 15, 1904, at target shooting. H. J. Callahan was out at one side, watching the target, which was about 150 yards from the firing point. About 3:30 p. m., when the sun shone at just the right angle, he first noticed a silver streak as each shot was fired traveling from the gun to the target, and spoke of it.

On October 17, a friend was invited to call at the hotel and view the second series of experiments. He saw the third bullet fired, as well as a dozen or so besides. The guns used on the second day's trial were a 38-40 and a 38-55. Factory ammunition was used in both experiments. The 38-55 was the prettiest bullet to watch. It showed a curious streak of light in a manner all its own.

WIRELESS WORDS.

Message Sent From Ship to New York Received in Cleveland.

Here is a scientific problem for wireless telegraphy experts to solve, says the New York Mail. Captain Peter Fraser, master of the Quebec Steamship company's Bermudian, sent a wireless message from that vessel when she was 380 miles south of the Highlands of Navesink, or more than half way on her voyage. The message was addressed to the agents of the line, A. E. Outerbridge & Co., of lower Broadway. The operator on the ship said that he could get no response at that distance, but Captain Fraser told him to send the message in the hope that some passing vessel might pick it up. This was on the outward trip to Bermuda.

Yesterday the message came in the mail from Cleveland. It was complete in every way, but neither the Highland station nor the wireless towers at Henlopen or Hatteras knew anything of it, nor was it heard by any passing ship. The operator at Cleveland states that he took the message in the regular order of business, and that each dot and dash was as perfect as if it had been sent only a few miles away. The distance between the Bermudian at sea and the Cleveland station is over 900 miles.

An unsolved problem in wireless telegraphy is whether a message follows the curvature of the earth with the air or whether it strikes a bee-line through the earth.

The wireless apparatus of the Bermudian is an unusually good one. At 4 o'clock this morning the steamer got in wireless communication with the Highlands of Navesink, then 170 miles away. This breaks all records for that station. The Bermudian stated that she had head winds and seas, was five hours late and would not reach the North river until this afternoon.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

The Nevada legislature has just adjourned with a remarkable record. It repealed every restrictive gambling and liquor law on the books. The only restriction of the kind it retained was the one on prize fighting.

Dr. Caxwood, formerly a dentist in Portland, Ore., is now a member of the "Holy Roller" sect. Objecting to his revival methods, the citizens of Goldendale, Wash., have already tarred and feathered him, and now threaten to hang him, as he says he will not relax his efforts to convert them.

Earl Carr, of Mountain View, Wash., 14 years old, is the champion wildcat killer. He found six cats in a tree the other day and easily killed five of them with his rifle. The sixth had to be shot six times and clubbed it, and it killed Carr's dog in the fight. It weighed 31 pounds.

Compelled to close their places, the gamblers of Portland are trying to buy a tract of land at Milwaukee, 23 minutes from Portland, across the line in Clakamas county, with the intention of establishing a "Monte Carlo" there.

A movement is on foot in the Brotherhood of Trainmen to have the home for disabled railroad men, now at Highland Park, Ill., moved to Alameda county, Cal. The matter will come up at the convention which will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., next May.

Not only has the Methodist Book Concern lost the premises it has long occupied on Market street, San Francisco, by the sale by the concern's New York agents, but a saloon is to be established on the ground floor.

The Globe Navigation company, of Seattle, was, on March 14, awarded the contract for transporting 2,200,000 feet of lumber to the Philippines from Portland, Ore., at $10 per 1,000.

"SCHOOLGIRL" LYRICS.

"My Cozy Corner Girl" is an American interpolation in the British book of "The Schoolgirl." "My Little Canoe" is the English author's own idea of a similar love lyric.

"MY COZY CORNER GIRL."

Beside the murmuring sad sea waves
And watch the white-winged seagulls o'er
old ocean's bosom flit,
While others claim a country lane with
moonlight bright above
Is the ideal and only real and proper
place for love.
By silvery stream some say love's dream
takes on an added zest;
There every glance spears of romance
and kisses taste the best,
Then cheek to cheek on mountain peak
some love to flirt and kiss,
But of all the lot, the choicest spot, in
my opinion's this:
In a little corner cozy,
Where I sit with darling Rosie
With her dear little hand in mine
And gaze into eyes divine.
Ah, my cozy corner pillow
Beats the moonlight, stream or billow,
And my head's in a whirl
As I kiss each curl,
Of my cozy corner girl.

"MY LITTLE CANOE."

Mamie, if you've nothing else to do
I'm going to give an invitation
For to come along o' me
In my little canoe.
Mamie, it'll carry me and you
And that's enough for a nice flirtation;
As you're sitting in your lonesome with
me
I've got so much to say
And I'm forgetting how—
I've such a tale as no one knows
I'd better say to you the very last thing,
now,
So while the light of love is lingering in
your languid eyes
Mamie, won't you come along o' me,
where the iris grows?

CONSOLATIONS.

Now it happened that the philosopher, taking his walks abroad, was confronted by a young man of a morose and sullen aspect.

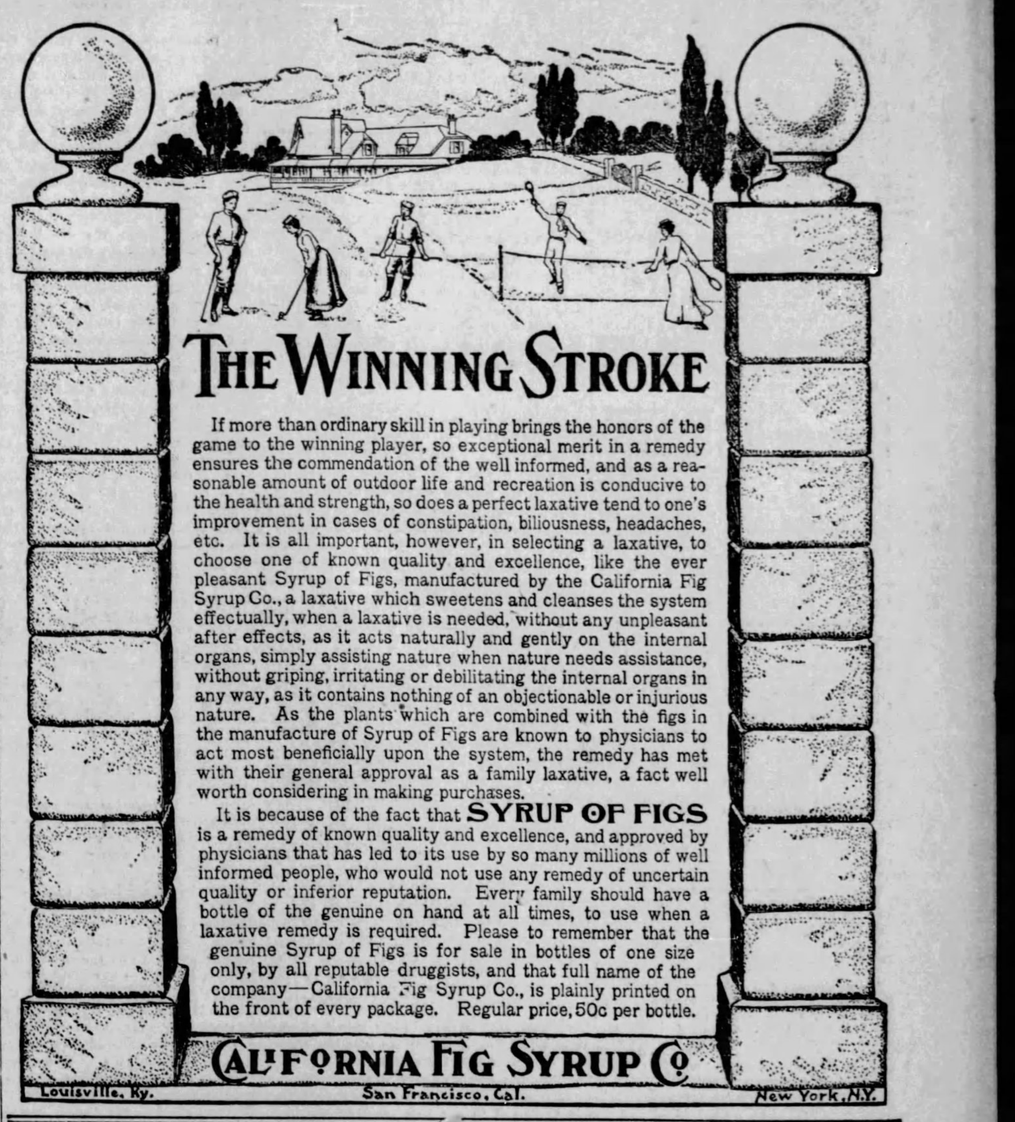
"It would seem," said the philosopher, "that something has occurred to annoy you."

"Yes," said the young man; "the season of the year annoys me. I hate cold, I loathe the winter, and the weather we are having now is particularly filthy. Therefore I do well to be angry."

"Not so, my dear young friend," said the philosopher, gently. "Far from it. For all depends upon the way in which it is regarded. Live in the future. All during the winter count each day as bringing you nearer to summer, and so winter itself shall have its charm for you."

"Good idea," said the young man. "Always look forward. But what am I to do in the summer?"

"Sorry I can't stop," said the philosopher.—Harper's Magazine for April.



If more than ordinary skill in playing brings the honors of the game to the winning player, so exceptional merit in a remedy ensures the commendation of the well informed, and as a reasonable amount of outdoor life and recreation is conducive to the health and strength, so does a perfect laxative tend to one's improvement in cases of constipation, biliousness, headaches, etc. It is all important, however, in selecting a laxative, to choose one of known quality and excellence, like the ever pleasant Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., a laxative which sweetens and cleanses the system effectually, when a laxative is needed, without any unpleasant after effects, as it acts naturally and gently on the internal organs, simply assisting nature when nature needs assistance, without griping, irritating or debilitating the internal organs in any way, as it contains nothing of an objectionable or injurious nature. As the plants which are combined with the figs in the manufacture of Syrup of Figs are known to physicians to act most beneficially upon the system, the remedy has met with their general approval as a family laxative, a fact well worth considering in making purchases.

It is because of the fact that **SYRUP OF FIGS** is a remedy of known quality and excellence, and approved by physicians that has led to its use by so many millions of well informed people, who would not use any remedy of uncertain quality or inferior reputation. Every family should have a bottle of the genuine on hand at all times, to use when a laxative remedy is required. Please to remember that the genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale in bottles of one size only, by all reputable druggists, and that full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co., is plainly printed on the front of every package. Regular price, 50c per bottle.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

Unique Family History of the Mother of the Hamiltons

DOWAGER DUCHESS OF ABERCORN.
FROM THE SKETCH.

The Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, the "Mother of the Hamiltons," who died recently at Coates Castle, Sussex, England, bore the same relation to the British peerage through her family connections as did Queen Victoria to the royal families of Europe. In direct number of descendants, as in a longer term of life, she surpassed the queen, of whom she was the most illustrious of subjects and oldest friend. At the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra seven of her descendants of the third and fourth generations acted as court pages. She was born July 8, 1812, and was consequently in her ninety-third year.

Last year on her birthday she received the congratulations of 146 of her 205 direct descendants, and she has seen her great-great-grandson, the infant son of Lord Dunglass. She was married in 1832 to the first Duke of Abercorn, whose Irish estates at Newton Stewart, county Tyrone, are among the finest in Ireland. She had fourteen children, of whom ten survive, the Marchioness of Lansdowne being one of the daughters. Among her sixty-five grandchildren are the Duke of Marlborough, the Duchess of Leeds, the Marchioness of Waterford, the Marquis of Hamilton and the Earls of Durham, Dalkeith, Lichfield and Kerry. She herself was a Russell, the second daughter of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, who was born in 1766.

The family gatherings on her birthdays were interesting occasions, as more than once the Duchess' descendants assembled to offer their congratulations to the venerable lady, many traveling from distant parts of the globe to file before her, headed by her eldest daughter, the Dowager Duchess of Lichfield, with thirteen children and thirteen grandchildren, followed by the thirteen children and fifteen grandchildren of the late Countess of Durham. The duchess was regarded with great affection, not only in her own family but in the wide spreading circle beyond it, and she continued to the last to enjoy her alert and active qualities, which were enhanced by her powers of bright conversation.

ORANGE BLOSSOM.

Legend of Spain Tells How It Was First Used at a Wedding.

The wearing of orange blossom at a wedding is accounted for in various ways. Among other stories is the following popular legend from Spain: An African king presented a Spanish king with a magnificent orange tree, whose creamy, waxy blossoms and wonderful fragrance excited the admiration of the whole court. Many begged in vain for a branch of the plant and a foreign ambassador was tormented by the desire to introduce so great a curiosity to his native land. He used every possible means to accomplish his purpose, but, all his efforts coming to naught, he gave up in despair.

The fair daughter of the court gardener was loved by a young artisan, but she lacked the dowry which the family considered necessary to a bride. One day, chancing to break off a spray of orange blossom, the gardener thoughtlessly gave it to his daughter. Seeing the coveted prize in the girl's hair the wily ambassador offered her a sum sufficient for the dowry, provided she gave him a branch and said nothing about it. Her marriage was soon celebrated, and on her way to the altar, in grateful remembrance of the source of all her happiness, she secretly broke off another bit of the lucky tree to adorn her hair.

Whether the poor court gardener lost his head in consequence of his daughter's treachery the legend does not relate, but many lands now

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1905.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 185,000

Mr. Bryan wants the radical element of the Democratic party to run the next national campaign. It is believed that all the brass bands in the country are heartily in favor of the proposition.

After a man has accumulated as much money as Mr. Carnegie, almost anything he says is accepted as an aphorism.

As long as President Roosevelt keeps on doing things, presidential booms for 1908 will have more or less difficulty in attracting general public attention.

China is going to have a big standing army ready for emergencies. China must be getting tired of being the innocent bystander every time somebody starts a fight in her neighborhood.

Mr. Bryan says the progressive men ought to lead the Democracy in 1908. But are the progressive men leaving their plows stand idle in the field while they make speeches?

A Pennsylvania court has decided that "a man is master in his own home." This will be news to many a man.

Matchmakers are having more or less trouble finding a bride for young King Alfonso. The king's ideal is an American girl and they can't find a duchess or princess that measures up to it.

"Mr. William J. Bryan can exaggerate a platitude with much solemnity of voice and great redundancy of language," says the Washington Post. In other words, the colonel can take an old wind-broken platitude and doctor it up to look like a blue ribbon winner.

The steel trust raised the wages of its employes to the extent of $9,000,000 the first of the month. They didn't refuse to take it because is was April 1.

The governor of Colorado refuses to call an extra session of the legislature. This ought to make him popular with the people.

Any old bear that can prove to the President that he has a big family at home will doubtless be permitted to live.

Senator Depew says rural free delivery is putting the spellbinder out of business. This is one of the blessings of the system that had heretofore been overlooked.

A recent issue of Mr. Astor's London newspaper contained a poem which started out like this: "The moonwort stands on the pasture lands with magic under her mutch." Liberally translated, it probably means that spring has been having some trouble getting her hat on straight.

The Texans appear to be doing all they can to make the President feel that they are sorry they didn't vote for him.

The people of Vladivostok cannot feel greatly flattered when they reflect that Admiral Rojestvensky has picked out their town as a sort of jumping-off place.

Marconi promises to encircle Mother Earth with an electric belt within two years. Doesn't seem just the proper way for a newly-married man to talk.

President Joseph Smith, of the Mormon church has defeated his enemies and he will continue to receive revelations at the old stand.

A Boston statistician has figured that a woman can dress on $65 a year. The mean man will clip this out and paste it in his wife's new spring hat.

Mr. Bryan says "real peace can be found only in religion." Years ago the good old Methodist preacher used to tell us the same thing. But perhaps Mr. Bryan didn't pretend to have made an original discovery.

The men who work for Mr. Rockefeller are unanimous in declaring that there is no taint connected with his money. There is nothing in their published interviews to suggest that they would be averse to having more of it.

If Andrew Carnegie didn't say it was a disgrace to die rich, who did? Certainly not old Dr. Dowie.

"Sometimes a feeling comes over Mr. Bryan that the plain people haven't nearly as much confidence in him as he has in them," says the Chicago Tribune. There were certainly two notable occasions on which Mr. Bryan must have had some such sort of feeling.

Oyama says, "My trade is war." And he is working at it so persistently that he hasn't time to talk peace.

Wanting to do something out of the ordinary, the Kentuckians gave the President a jug of water.

Any mention of Standard Oil in the presence of Dr. Gladden is good for an interesting interview. The distinguished gentleman appears to be working on a hair-trigger.

At the age of 78, ex-Senator Stewart of Nevada, is going to endeavor to accumulate a fortune. And just at a time when Mr. Carnegie and some other millionaires are telling the young men that wealth is a bother.

It is declared that more than 100,000 Chinese have been killed as a result of the Russo-Japanese war. The Chinamen seems to have a natural faculty for getting in the way when trouble is in progress.

Governor Folk is singing the praises of the Missouri hen. It is up to the Missouri rooster to crow.

Having raised a family of ten or thirteen children, Mayor-elect Dunne, of Chicago, doesn't look upon municipal ownership as a very difficult problem.

Meanwhile Uncle Russell Sage doesn't suffer the humiliation of having his money put on the tainted list.

Dr. Washington Gladden has accomplished something that nobody else was able to do. He has set the Standard Oil men to talking.

Commissioner Garfield has intimated that he is not through with the beef trust investigation. Probably what he gave the public was only a by-product and is reserving the real meat for a future date.

A man has disrupted the Bachelor Girls' club of East St. Louis. He married its president.

The robin does not sing the sweetest song, but he is cheerful and never postpones his morning entertainment on account of the weather.

Equitable policyholders will naturally feel the least bit nervous about dying until they are sure what is going to happen to Mr. Hyde.

BIG FIGHT LOOKED FOR.

A battle between the Russian fleet of Admiral Rojestvensky and the Japanese vessels commanded by Admiral Togo seems inevitable. Just when and where the struggle will take place is conjectural. His appearance at Singapore indicates that Rojestvensky is seeking a battle on the open sea. The Japanese scout ships are in touch with the movements of the enemy's fleet. The Russian admiral must be aware of their presence ahead of him, prepared to warn the Japanese of his approach. If Rojestvensky has any intention of evading Togo and avoiding contact, his movements do not indicate it. There is reason to believe that the two admirals are equally anxious for a contest, the outcome of which the civilized world is waiting with anxiety and with the hope that it will end the war. Meanwhile many minor engagements and skirmishes will take place before the deciding battle is fought.

Admiral Rojestvensky has been making good speed, traveling at the rate of 150 miles a day. It has taken him only twenty-three days to cover the distance of 3,500 miles from Nosse Be to Singapore, showing that his vessels are in good condition and in fair trim to meet the enemy.

Russia's hopes are centered in the probable outcome of the expetced sea battle, and Rojestvensky is aware of the importance of the mission he has to perform. Does Russia expect more of him than he will be able to accomplish? He has a strong fleet, stronger on paper at least than that of the Japanese, but they have the advantage of him in experience, daring and the element of tenacious fighting which has accomplished so much for them during the progress of the present war. There is popular belief in Togo's ability to win; with Russia, success is a forlorn hope.

It is probable that control of the sea will be determined before there is further land fighting. The past week has seen nothing but skirmishes and small engagements between the opposing forces, showing that the armies are still widely separated. All interest at present attaches to the impending conflict at sea.

IN THE WILDERNESS.

President Roosevelt has completed his swing around the half circle and at this hour is in the wilds of Indian Territory hunting for game. His trip through the Southwest was a continuous ovation. People in all walks of life thronged to see him, and gave a welcome with a cordiality that is typical of the South. There was no personal vanity in his acceptance of this welcome. If it was not all a tribute to the exalted office, he felt it was because he had succeeded in convincing his political opponents that he cherished no ill-will and that, in his official duties, he recognized no party lines.

From Louisville, where he made his first speech in the South, to Ft. Worth, where he practically completed his speaking tour, it was the same story of unbounded enthusiasm and undisguised admiration. If any present still held to the opinion that the President was an enemy to the South, the unanimity with which his statements were received, the earnestness with which he promulgated his faith in a united people, must have convinced them that they had little following.

A feature of most of these demonstrations was the mingling of the blue and the gray, Veterans who fought with Stonewall Jackson and Albert Sidney Johnston marched side by side with those who fought under the Stars and Stripes. The process of reconciliation has been a slow one—so slow that at times it semed almost useless to hope for it—but it is today complete and no man in the country is prouder of the fact than is President Roosevelt.

The communion with nature is begun under most auspicious circumstances. The President would be inhuman, if he did not feel a pride in the hospitable manner with which the Southern people received him and it must therefore be with buoyant spirits that he lays aside the cares of state and takes up the excitemnt of the chase. The hope of a great nation will follow him into the wilderness—a hope that he may find rest from the turmoil of public life and return to Washington strengthened of body and reinvigorated of mind.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

If Germany stands committed to the Moroccan statu quo, why is there any occasion for alarm? The situation in that country is due to an agreement between France and England, acquiesced in by Austria, Italy, Spain and the United States. Under this agreement, France is recognized as the political guardian, and is answerable for the preservation of peace. In all other respects, touching the relations of Morocco with the outside world, the "open door" exists, and France has repeatedly asserted that there would be no discrimination in commercial affairs.

Efforts are being made to interpret the kaiser's Tangiers speech as indicating dissatisfaction with existing conditions, and all manner of complcations has been conjured in the minds of news mongering writers. Yet we fail to see anything in the alleged inflammatory sentence that breathes threat or hostility. It is merely the reassuring word of a German emperor to people of his own nativity, many of whom may still be his subjects. Nor must it be forgotten, as we had reason recently to know through the Pericardis affair, that life in Morocco is safe or unsafe for foreigners, according to the measure of protection afforded them by their respective countries.

THE SUNDAY SALOON.

Governor Folk is giving Missouri some conception of law-enforcement and it is pleasing to the better class of citizens. Under his orders, the Sunday closing law has been invoked for two Sundays, and there is already an appreciable decrease in drunkenness and crime. On the first Sunday, those living near the Kansas border crossed the line and invested liberally in the potables that a prohibition state affords. The druggists did a thriving business, and according to all accounts disposed of a vast quantity of cheap whiskey. Yesterday, the Kansas authorities put a stop to the traffic and the border citizens of Missouri had no advantage over the people in the interior.

If Governor Folk will continue this crusade, beneficial results must follow. Missourians have formed the impression that they cannot get along without their Sunday grog, and while the first experience may lead them to balk at what they consider an attack on personal liberty, they will quickly grow accustomed to it and approve of the change.

Ohio, too, has a Sunday closing law, but it is, to all intents and purposes, a dead letter. We shut our eyes to this violation, although statistics teach us that the greater proportion of crime is due to liquor. Men are idle on the seventh day and have more time to spend in saloons. So much the more reason, then, why we should close the doors on that day. We may never hope to destroy the liquor traffic, but we can regulate it, and in this way, minimize the evil it does. Strict enforcement of the Sunday closing law would reduce crime in this state by one-third. Not that one-third of all crime is committed on Sundays, but we earnestly believe that that proportion can be charged up to Sunday drinking and the consequences growing out of it.

THE DESTROYERS OF HOME.

When President Roosevelt returns from his vacation he should stop over in Chicago long enough to set right the members of the Social Economic club of that city. At Monday's meeting the club discussed the question: "What are the Destroyers of the Home?" and one woman had the hardihood to assert that children break up the home. Her remarks, however, would lead one to suppose that she did not mean exactly what she said, for she went on to prove that it is not the children who are directly to blame, but the parents who fail to understand their offspring.

Her deduction therefore, was an erroneous one. The little ones should not be charged with that for which they cannot be held responsible. The speaker pointed out that parents neglect their children, and, in the end there is discord and perhaps an estrangement. This woman placed most of the blame for this neglect upon the father, but she obviously overlooked the fact that the mother, if she appreciates her duties, has the larger responsibility. The father being the maker of and provider for the home, is necessarily absent the larger part of the time. His mind is concentrated on his work whereby he provides shelter, clothes and subsistence. It is then clearly the duty of the mother to be the guardian of the children, and if she has the right conception, she will be their counsellor and protector. It is natural for children to confide their troubles to the mother, and if she fails, if her time is so taken up with society or frivolity that she cannot give them the requisite amount of attention they are thrown on their own resources. Then comes the danger, for the immature mind cannot always distinguish between right and wrong.

Good citizens love President Roosevelt for no greater reason than that he loves children, and is constantly urging upon parents the necessity for exercising parental care. The weightiest responsibility on this earth is that which falls to the lot of the father and mother. In rare cases the offspring of inhuman or neglectful parents overcomes the disadvantage of birth, and rises superior to its environment, but that is not the rule. Occasionally the most watchful care of Christian people fails to train their children in the path of rectitude, but this, too, is the exception. It can be laid down as a principle of life that "as the twig is bent, the tree is inclined." Where children are evil minded or incorrigible, the fault can almost invariably be traced to the negligence or indifference of the mother.

Another speaker of this remarkable club asserted that the average home was founded upon selfishness. "The sooner we get away from the hard and fast idea of home, the better for the world," she declared, and this statement appeared to find favor with her colleagues. The very trouble today is that too many women are getting away "from the hard and fast idea." They are impressed with the notion that they must go out into the world and preach culture and the "intellectual ferment" of women's clubs. They forget that the opportunity for the best kind of womanly culture can be found only in the home. If they will devote less time to the discussion of public questions and bend their energies to the welfare of their children and to beautifying the lares and penates, they will find their husbands more companionable and their children more of a joy and less of a burden. And out of this change will grow a greater respect for the home ties and better citizenship.

THESE TWO CAN INSURE PEACE

No one incident serves to demonstrate more clearly the confidence Germany reposes in the United States than that which resulted in the acceptance by the powers of Secretary Hay's note, declaring for the maintenance of Chinese neutrality. The report of our foreign relations recently made public by the state department, detailing the preliminaries leading up to these exchanges reveals for the first time the fact that the initiative in this important matter was taken by Germany, and it was on her suggestion that Secretary Hay acted. Doubtless Germany realized that the proposition would have more influence emanating from this country, more especially for the reason that Secretary had been active in the same direction just after the Boxer uprising. There was hesitancy on the part of some of the power before promising oc-operation and more than one diplomat questioned the efficacy of the proceeding, but the knowledge that the United States was actuated solely by world interests had much to do with securing ultimate co-operation.

The result has been gratifying and the pact without question made impossible the introduction of many problems into the Russo-Japanese war that might have involved other powers.

The relations between Germany and United States promise to become even closer with time. On questions of peace and citizenship, President Roosevelt and Emperor William are in hearty accord, and it our opinion that when the present unfortunate war is ended, these two men will be potent factors in advancing the cause of international arbitration with a view to making another war impossible. There are no more reasons why nations cannot indulge in healthy competition for commerce without going to war than that two Toledo merchants should fly at each other's throats because both lay claim to the same customer. Universal peace rests with the strong nations of the earth, and if Germany and the United States harmonize on this issue future disputes will be settled by arbitration.

PALMA'S GOOD SHOWING.

The people of the United States have more than a passing interest in President Palma's annual message to the Cuban congress, for the prosperity of the island is inseparably interwoven with the affairs of this country and the world can see what Cuba has gained since she achieved her independence through American interference.

The sanitary work started by the American army has evidently been carried on, for in 1904, the number of births on the island was double the number of deaths while the death rate dropped to 14.9 per 1,000 last year.

The exports of the island for 1904 aggregated in value 100 millions of dollars, eleven millions more than in 1903, and of this amount 83 per cent. came to the United States. Nearly half the total imports of Cuba, is sold by the United States. These figures prove the great interest this country has in the island's material welfare.

President Palma is making a good record as Cuba's first executive. His long residence in this country did much to fit him for the trying position he now occupies, and it is gratifying to Americans to learn that he is improving his opportunity.

THE AMERICAN WAY.

It has been but a half dozen years since the stars and stripes first waved over the Philippines as a part of Uncle Sam's possessions. In spite of the thousand and one difficulties encountered in the islands, and regardless of the anti-imperialist cry at home, these six years have wrought many changes of direct advantage to those islands as well as to the mother country.

A Frenchman, traveling in the east, declares there has been greater advances, morally, intellectually and materially in the Philippines in the past six years than took place in all the centuries those islands were under Spanish rule. The improved social and economic conditions have made a strong impression on all travelers in that part of the world.

The growth in volume of exports and imports is little short of marvelous. In 1899 the imports from the islands into this country aggregated in value four millions of dollars, while last year they reached twelve millions. The exports from this country to the islands have jumped from $400,000 in 1899 to five millions in 1904. The trade of the islands with the outside world since the war, has increased so rapidly and the pace is being kept up so well, that the possibilities for the future can only be conjectured.

Reports of conditions in Porto Rico are equally encouraging. The Washington departments show that in 1898 we bought from that country goods to the value of two and one half million, while last year our purchases aggregated twelve millions of dollars. Our export trade has increased in the same proportion. The number of children in the public schools of Porto Rico are now 75,000 compared with 22,000 when that country was a dependency of Spain.

The yellow jack is no longer the fear of the inhabitants of Havana since the Americans cleaned up the city and turned it over to home rule. The benefits to the world at large following the Spanish-American war are beginning to be realized, and prove that Americans not only know how to do things, but that they actually do them.

THE NEW COMMISSION.

In spite of the obstructive tactics of the senate, President Roosevelt has reorganized the Panama canal commission and placed it upon a practical working basis. Mr. Roosevelt wanted the commission to consist of three men, but the senate refused to make the change, and yesterday a full board of seven was appointed.

But in reality, President Roosevelt won a victory, not only so far as reorganization is concerned, but in regard to number, for three of the appointees will do the active work and assume the responsibility. The other four are supernumeraries, as is indicated by the salary they will receive. The active members of the commission are Theodore Shonts, president, who will be paid $30,000 a year; John F. Wallace, chief engineer, $25,000, and Charles E. Magoon, governor of the canal zone, who will receive $17,500. Each of the other four commissioners will be paid $7,500.

Gov. Magoon will be in control of the civil affairs of the canal zone, Engineer Wallace will have direct supervision of the construction work, and Chairman Shonts may be termed the business manager of the concern. Provisions are made for a meeting of the full commission once each year and all its work will be directed by the secretary of war, with the approval of the President.

After an almost absolute waste of a year's time preparations are now well in hand to proceed with the great undertaking. The President and Secretary Taft are determined to have action and with such men as Shonts, Wallace and Magoon there is no longer any doubt that dirt will soon fly.

ACTING PRESIDENT TAFT.

William H. Taft is now acting president of the United States; he is also acting secretary of state; likewise, he is holding down his own job as secretary of war. He is big enough, mentally and physically, to hold down any other job that may be lying about loose. As a clincher that he will take care of everything which comes his way, it may be remarked that he is an Ohio man.

The President is on his way to the big western country to shoot bear and play with the cowboys and rough riders. Mr. Hay is in the Mediterranean seeking health and strength, but the government at Washington is very much alive with Mr. Taft conducting business at the old stand. Before the President was out of sight of the dome of the capitol building, the new Panama canal commission was launched and collectors and agents appointed to look after Santo Domingo. On the side, Mr. Taft is also keeping one eye on the Philippines.

If anything should break loose, at home or abroad, which is not likely, Mr. Taft will be found equal to any emergency, for he is a man of ability and sound judgment and no place in the government is too big for him.

SECRETARY SHAW'S MISTAKE.

Senator Hansbrough makes a strong case against the wisdom of Secretary Shaw's interpretation of the drawback order. He shows how it operates against the American wheat grower and in favor of Canada. He explains the original purpose of the order, and asserts that this purpose is perverted by the secretary's ruling.

Obviously the flour manufacturer is in position to take advantage of the situation and import Canadian hard wheat at a lower price than the American quotation. Nor is it possible, as the senator demonstrates, for the government to determine how a large portion of this imported wheat enters into the flour which the miller prepares for export. In return for this generous action on the part of the government to throw open its market to Canadian wheat, we receive no benefit. The senator makes it clear that reciprocity is not wanted by Canada as long as she can operate under the present system.

Unless Secretary Shaw can indicate fallacy in Senator Hansbrough's reasoning, it is incumbent on him to so modify his ruling as to protect the American wheat grower from the encroachments of the Canada product. Surely the letting down of the bars in this fashion is the most harmful kind of free trade.

Whether or not congress undertakes to revise the tariff schedules during the next session, it should at least place such restrictions on the drawback rule as to provide against any possible vitiation of the protective principle.

ST. LOUIS AFTER THE FAIR.

An international exposition is always followed by a reaction and depression in business in the city in which such exhibition has been held. St. Louis expected history to repeat itself, but it seems that the reverse is true.

The Globe-Democrat is authority for the statement that in new buildings, real estate transactions, bank clearings and postal receipts, the early months of 1905 exceed the corresponding months of last year.

The increase in the value of new buildings for the first quarter of 1905 is more than 50 per cent over that for the first three months of 1904, when many structures incidental to the fair were included in the list of building permits. The same per cent of increase holds good in real estate transfers.

The St. Louis postoffice has transacted a greater amount of business every month so far in 1905 than in the corresponding months of last year, while the aggregate bank clearings for the quarter just ended are $15,000,000 greater than for the first quarter of 1904.

This is an excellent showing, and St. Louis is to be congratulated. The city gave the world its greatest fair, promptly paid every dollar of its government loan and proved itself a genial and accommodating host to millions of guests. It is gratifying to the whole country to know that instead of a business depression the city is now enjoying a greater degree of prosperity than at any previous period in her history.

DEFENSE OF ROCKEFELLER.

S. C. T. Dodd, former chief solicitor of the Standard Oil company, has come to the defense of John D. Rockefeller against the aspersions of the Congregational clergymen. Mr. Dodd quotes Dr. Gladden's statement to the effect that the Standard, now being in control of about two-thirds of the railroads in this country, make rebates in its favor no longer necessary, as it can kill competition by classification of freight. Dr. Gladden furnishes no proof beyond saying that the facts are well known and have been brought out in court.

In his reply, Mr. Dodd not only makes vigorous denial but quotes from the testimony of witnesses in court in support of his contention. It is presumed of course that Dr. Gladden did not use all his ammuntion in his salutatory, and the public will therefore await his answer to the Dodd defense with deep interest. The distinguished divine is no novice in debate, and he must understand that common gossip cannot be quoted as proof. And now that the ministerial searchlight has been turned on Mr. Rockefeller, it may be well to suggest that under our laws, a man is presumed innocent until he is proved guilty.

IN THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY.

Louisville gave President Roosevelt a cordial welcome. All the hospitality in that justly celebrated hospitable city was uncorked and nearly every man, woman and child within a rdius of fifty miles assembled to do honor to the chief executive of the nation. The President made a happy speech, as he always does on such occasions, and the Louisvillians responded with their very best.

It was a great event, and led the newspapers of that city to say many kind things of their distinguished visitor. We shudder at what might have happened had Col. Watterson been home and met the "usurper" face to face, but as he is studying climate in southern Europe, it was left for his factotum to do the honors, and the latter was so well pleased that he actually expressed the wish in the Courier Journal that other cities might have the benefit of a visit from the President.

It is certain that Roosevelt has captured the very citadel of the enemy.

ELIGIBLE, BUT NOT SUSCEPTIBLE

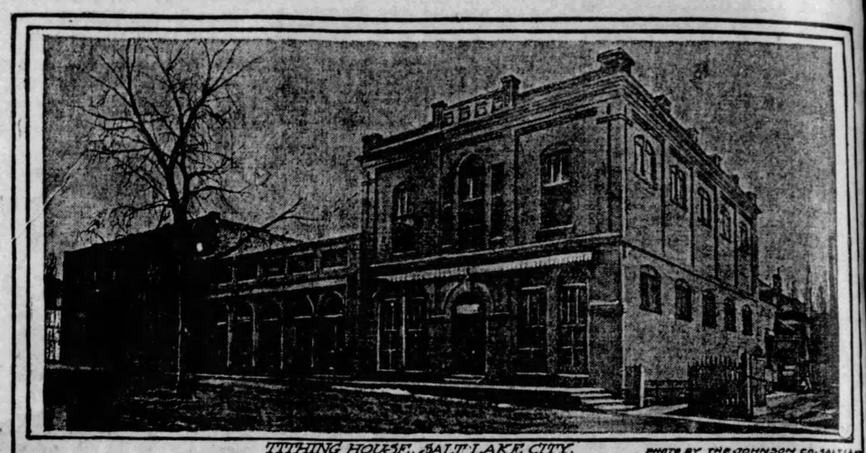
The Blade has received an inquiry from a citizen asking if President Roosevelt is eligible to another term when he has served his present four years. Some people seem to understand that the President is limited by the constitution to two terms. They mistake the two-term precedent established by Washington, when he refused a third nomination, for law. The Washington precedent has never been departed from, and in all probability never will be. Grant's effort to get a nomination for a third term was a mistake that ambitious men will not soon forget.

The significance of inquiries concerning President Roosevelt's eligibility to another term is clear. An eastern newspaper has freely predicted his renomination and re-election in 1908, and there is unquestionably a manifest sentiment in his favor, but one of the biggest obstacles in the way is Mr. Roosevelt himself. His declaration on the night of election that he would not again be a candidate was as emphatic as the English language could well make it. The announcement was made at a time when the President was aware of his great popular triumph and understood the hold he had upon the affections of the people. Had he had an ambition for still further honors, it would naturally have manifested itself under such gratifying circumstances. He, however, took the pains to explain that he felt that the unexpired term of McKinley and the four years for which he had been elected would be equivalent to two terms. It is not easy to foresee a change of circumstances that would cause him to accede to a popular demand for him to accept another term.

President Roosevelt is eligible to another term, but not susceptible. Popular clamor for him would find his determined character a strong obstacle.

The railroads have taken the trouble to announce that the train which is carrying President Roosevelt on his present trip is paid for at regular rates. Perhaps the President is setting congressmen an example.

Internal Revolt in Mormon Church Threatens Its Hold on Utah Politics



TITHING HOUSE, SALT LAKE CITY. PHOTO BY THE JOHNSON CO. SALT LAKE

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH IN CENTRE, FIRST COUNSELOR, JOHN R. WINDER AT HIS RIGHT, SECOND COUNSELOR A. H. LUND AT HIS LEFT. PHOTO BY THE JOHNSON CO. SALT LAKE

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 5.—For the first time in its history, the Mormon hierarchy is the object of an offensive attack from within the church. The hierarchy is frightened. It has always welcomed any war made from the outside on its religion as a religion. Such persecutions have only made martyrs of them and solidified the people in a defensive attitude.

But now comes a war within the church in which the members of the organization make accusations against those in authority, while the accusers maintain their adherence to the faith. A crisis is looked for at the forthcoming general conference of the church, which opens in Salt Lake City Thursday.

While nobody expects that the lay members will care to vote down the sustaining of President Joseph F. Smith as "Prophet, Seer and Revelator" of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, at the same time the feeling is growing so strong that it is probable the leaders will seek to make further explanations.

Every move they have made in that direction thus far has only involved them further, and those who are lighting them welcome with glee the coming of the conference, expecting that President Smith and his advisers will make more blunders, which will increase the feeling against them among the Mormons.

As the case now stands two men previously in good standing in the church have made serious accusations against Mr. Smith. He has been charged with taking the money paid as an "offering to the Lord" and using it for speculations to build up his own private wealth. He has been charged with "taking the bodies of the daughters of his subjects and bestowing them upon his favorites," of "taking property which belonged to the widow and orphan and having absorbed it into the possession of the crown," with oppressing poor members of the church for his own enrichment, of violating the laws of the church, of committing crimes against the government, of treasonable teaching and of forsaking a true spiritual life for the "worship of Mammon."

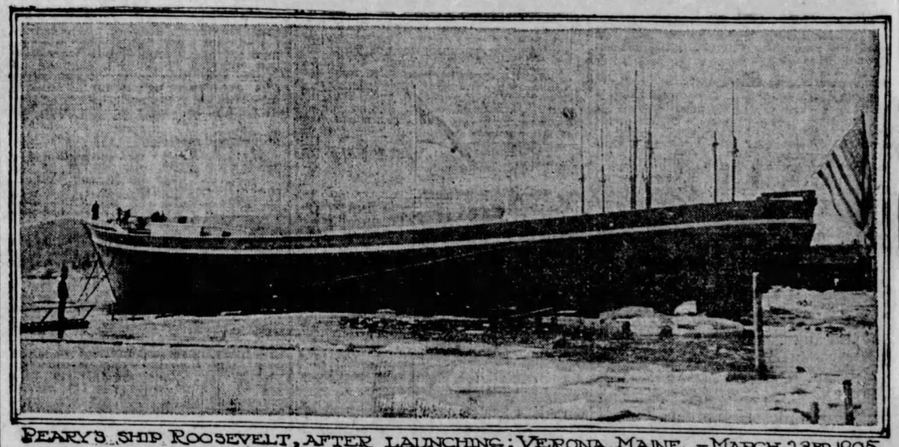
Goaded into anger by these attacks President Smith has sought to retaliate by excommunicating persons who might question his acts. Already former Senator Frank J. Cannon, son of President George Q. Cannon, one of the most celebrated leaders of the Mormon church, has been cut off for daring to express opinions in criticism of the Mormon head

Charles A. Smurthwaite, one of the leading business men of Utah, a high priest in the church, and a man whose character has been above reproach, has been dis-fellowshipped for a similar offense. He is fighting the proceedings against him, maintaining that if given an opportunity he will prove every statement he has made against the president of the church.

Furthermore, he has put to a test the various asseverations of the church to the effect that polygamy and polygamous cohabitation are no longer countenanced by filing charges against one of the elders of the church, Hyrum H. Goddard, on the ground that this elder is violating the revelation against polygamy by living with two wives. The hierarchy is seeking to evade the issue by raising technical points, but it is being continually put into the position of showing bad faith all around and is being forced into this attitude by its own members.

Although President Smith will undoubtedly be sustained nominally at the forthcoming conference, it is feared by all impartial observers that the internecine within the church is growing in such a way that this same discontent is no longer confining itself in a way to hurt the president in the most sensitive place—the pocketbook. Already it is stated that the tithing is falling off heavily.

The Roosevelt, Built for Arctic Exploration.



PEARY'S SHIP ROOSEVELT, AFTER LAUNCHING; VERONA, MAINE.—MARCH 23RD 1905

Portland, Me., April 5.—Robert E. Peary's Arctic exploration ship, the Roosevelt, is here to receive her machinery. This will be of powerful calibre and will be installed within a month, when the Roosevelt will be ready for her trial trip. She will then proceed to New York and sail for the far North early in July.

The Roosevelt is the first ship ever constructed in this country for polar work. She was built under the personal supervision of Mr. Peary, whose long experience in Northern waters enabled him to embody in the Roosevelt many ideas which, it is believed, make her one of the best equipped ships for Arctic exploration ever built.

The vessel has attracted much attention among ship builders in Maine by her massive frame and peculiar construction. All the woodword was specially constructed with a view of withstanding the great strain which the Roosevelt will be subjected to in the ice, and Mr. Peary is confident that he will reach the furthest point north ever made by man.

The launching of the Roosevelt at Vernona was a great event in ship building circles, and nearly every one in the town turned out to see the Peary creation take the water.

Current Events.

Senator Burton, who was indicted, will resign.

Soldiers' monument is unveiled in Decatur, Ill.

Dr. Wiley will subject patent medicines to a sweeping inquiry.

Senator Cullom is trying to formulate a railway rate program.

Virginia Democrats are divided and Republicans hope to carry the state.

Two prominent Germans fight a duel because of a political quarrel and one is killed.

Banker David Philipps, found dead on beach near Lynn, Mass., may have been murdered.

Italians take prompt steps to promote the establishment of an international chamber of agriculture.

Brighton, England, for twenty years conservative, elects a liberal over the government's candidate.

Ralph Zorn, of Michigan City, marries the girl to whom he became betrothed twenty years ago, when a baby.

A headless and legless body, still warm, is found in the streets of San Francisco and an Italian feud is blamed.

The state board of health begins a rigid inquiry into the cause of the spread of consumption among convicts in the Joliet penitentiary.

Great Britain, following the lead of the United States, is experimenting with nitrogen-producing bacteria to benefit its agriculture.

Secretary Shaw calls upon banks holding government funds for $27,000,000, to be turned over in two payments, on May 15 and July 1.

John D. Rockefeller spends an afternoon on a New Jersey beach taking lessons from his grandchildren in the construction of sand houses.

Bishop Hamilton, of San Francisco, in an address before a Methodist convention in New York, says men of the world are needed to fill pulpits.

Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, tells William E. Curtis the need of the state is for white men of thrift who will build homes there.

Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance society at a meeting in New York agree to the plan for the mutualization of the society within two years.

Baron Suyematsu, Japanese leader, in an article in the Outlook, declares the war will continue until Russia is crippled, and that Japan demands indemnity.

Coroner's jury finds that disaster at Zeigler, by which forty-three lives were lost, was due to an explosion of blasting powder caused by persons unknown.

The lord provost of Glasgow, Scotland, accepts invitation of Mayor-elect Dunne to send expert municipal ownership street car man to look at Chicago lines.

Senator Eaton insists on his right to occupy his seat in the Wisconsin senate, and a resolution providing for an investigation of the charges against him is made.

Announcement of the combination of New York Central, Northwestern and Union Pacific railroads into the first real transcontinental line is expected in a short time.

Democracy's rule in Mississippi is absolute, the Republicans, with the exception of a very few, not even taking the trouble to go to the polls to vote, says William E. Curtis.

Chief Engineer Wallace, of the Panama canal commission says that tide locks are no more necessary for a sea level canal at Panama than they are on the Hudson at New York.

Commission of building experts in New York finds that the collapse of many brick buildings in the city is due to violations of the laws in regard to the construction of foundation walls.

Judge Grosscup, in an address before the Traffic club of Pittsburg, declares the panacea for the trust evil is to force the corporation at once and forever out of the list of suspects.

Edward H. Harriman is forced to acknowledge he borrowed $2,700,000 from the Equitable Assurance society, and admits he took out insurance with the concern only six weeks ago.

German ambassador advises the Washington government that his nation demands the "open door" in Morocco, and will not permit France to enter into control of the African country.

King Edward talks in private for an hour with President Loubet, and the incident is regarded in France as a striking reaffirmation of the Anglo-French entente regarding situation in Morocco.

J. G. Phelps Stokes, a New York millionaire and philanthropist, is to be married to Miss Rose Harriet Pastor, a poor Jewess, and formerly a cigar maker, whom he met in the slums of the city while engaged in charity work. He says Miss Pastor is his spiritual affinity; that they are two hands of a single spirit.

Author of a letter to the editor of Harper's Weekly, said to be Mark Twain, declares no distinction should be drawn between John D. Rockefeller's $100,000 gift to the mission fund of the Congregational church and other wealthy "perjurers" who support the American board.

The Safe Side.

"What are you trying to do for your country?"

"My friend," answered Senator Sorghum, "I am keeping on the safe side. Some statesmen try to do so much for their country that people get the impression that they are getting presumptious and domineering."—Washington Star.

AN OPENING FOR YOU

There is an opening for you in the Southwest; so is there for any energetic, wide-awake man. The Southwest is need of NOTHING but energetic men to develop its wonderful resources. There is unimproved land in Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas along the line of the M. K. & T. Railway, only waiting for men like you to make them yield the wonderful crops of which they are capable. There are hundreds of towns where new businesses ARE ACTUALLY NEEDED. To make them successful, you have only to establish them and use ordinary business judgment in conducting them. There are openings for mills and manufacturing plants, small stores, newspapers, lumber yards and many other branches of trade. The oil and gas fields of Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma are new and offer wonderful opportunities for development.

NOW IS THE TIME!

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y has no lands for sale, but IT IS interested in building up this wonderful, rich country. We believe the Southwest has brighter prospects than any other section of country—we are SURE of it. If you will investigate, YOU will also be SURE of it. **LAST CHANCE—on April 18th,** you will have an opportunity to investigate at a small expense. On those dates, excursion tickets will be sold via the M. K. & T. Railway to Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas, at

Less Than One Fare For The Round Trip.

Take advantage of this opportunity and see the Southwest for yourself.

We are in possession of all sorts of information valuable alike to the investor and homeseeker. If you are interested, tell us what you want, how much you have to invest and we will gladly furnish the information.

Write today for a copy of our book "The Coming Country." It's free. Address

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Gold Medal Awarded

To The Blade's New Ball Bearing Rotary Washing Machine at Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the Superior Jury of Awards.

This certainly is sufficient guarantee of its superior merits to induce the most skeptical to take advantage of our liberal offer to ship the machine to our subscribers for about half price, together with the Weekly Blade for one year..... **$5.50**

With this machine your week's washing can be done in an hour and your much dreaded washday will soon be a thing of the past.

This washing machine will wash anything from a lace handkerchief to a bed quilt without injury as the counter currents of the water in the tub are what do the washing.

The machine is arranged with tight fitting cover, thus preventing escaping steam and eliminating the contamination of the house.

The machine works so easy with ball bearing journals that the work can be done by very little effort and no hard work.

Throw away the washboard for you wear the clothes more and cut the fibre of the cloth by rubbing the clothes on the hard ridges of the washboard than by ten times the actual wear of the clothes.

A Word To the Housewife

Will you stand over the open washtub and inhale the volatile matter and steam that arise from undergarments, etc., injure your health, contaminate your household and make it unfit to live in when you can get a Blade Washing Machine that is perfection in every particular at such a low price?

The mechanical movements consist of our patent oscillating malleable sprocket gear operated in ball bearings with steel ball retainers, most reliable and durable device that has yet been offered to the public.

The tub is made from (as the American Encyclopedia terms it) the Everlasting Red Cypress; it will outlast any two cedar tubs and is the most durable article of the kind ever offered our patrons. The body of the machine measures 25 inches in diameter, 14 inches deep, weight 72 pounds.

Remit by P. O. or express money order or registered letter. We will not be responsible for remittances made in any other way. Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

FOUNTAIN PENS

Diamond Point, 14-k Solid Gold

The large number of orders we have received for the Fountain Pens which we have been offering our readers at 60c each, has encouraged us to continue the offer, and add a few higher grade pens to the list.

Remember, these pens are all 14-k. solid gold, diamond point, and each pen is guaranteed by the manufacturers. The points are all medium fine.

No. 1—14-k. solid gold diamond point, equal to any $1.00 pen..... **60c**

No. 2—Equal to any $1.50 pen..... **90c**

No. 3—An elegant pen, equal to any $5.00 pen on the market..... **$1.50**

The difference in the price is entirely due to the difference in the size and quality of the pen—the rest of the article which does the work.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Silver-Plated Tableware

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons..... 85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks..... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SENATOR PLATT BETTER

Physicians, However, Do Not Deny That His Condition Is Critical.

Washington, April 10.—The condition of Senator Orville H. Platt, who is suffering from pneumonia, showed a little change for the better today. His physician, Dr. W. J. Ford, gave out the following statement:

"Senator Platt passed a very satisfactory night and I think I am justified in saying there is a slight improvement this morning."

While the physician declined to go into details, it is understood that the senator's mental condition is somewhat improved and he seems a little brighter than on yesterday. There is also said to be some abatement of the fever. No concealment however, is made of the fact that the condition of Senator Platt is still critical.

Grant's Sister Is Dead.

Orange, N. J., April 6.—Mrs. Mary Grant Cramer, sister of the late President U. S. Grant and widow of Dr. Michael J. Cramer, was found dead in bed at the home of her sister, Mrs. Virginia Grant Corbin in East Orange. Mrs. Cramer retired in good health, apparently. She was married to Dr. Cramer in 1863, when he was pastor of the Pearl street church, Cincinnati. In 1867 Dr. Cramer was appointed by President Johnson as consul at Leipsic, and in 1871 President Grant appointed him as minister to Denmark.

COOLIES FOR THE CANAL

War Department Wants Oriental Laborers for the Big Ditch.

Washington, April 10.—The new Isthmian canal commission is satisfied that it will be impossible to dig the Panama canal with white labor, and preparations are being made to hire as large a number of Japanese and West Indian laborers as possible. An greement has been all but concluded between the war department and at least one contract labor concern, by which 2,000 or 3,000 Japanese laborers will be brought from Hawaii to the isthmus, where they will be employed in digging the big waterway.

Laborers coming from Hawaii will not be barred by the alien contract labor law, since the Hawaiian Islands are American territory, but it is a question whether laborers can legally be brought from any foreign country to work on the isthmus. If this point can be overcome, the government will make arrangements to secure as many as 20,000 Japanese laborers from Japan. Chinese labor will also be employed if it is found that the exclusion act does not bar Chinese from the canal strip.

Up to the present time no start has been made to enforce the immigration and labor laws in the canal zone. On the contrary, the canal zone is still regarded as foreign territory, as aliens coming to the United States from there are subjected to the head tax of $2 each. It is not believed that labor interests will interpose objections to the use of Chinese or other foreign labor in the digging of the canal.

The question whether the federal eight-hour law applies to labor on the canal is now before the attorney general, and the pending contracts for labor will not be signed until that question is settled.

FORMER ENEMIES TO JOIN

Grand Army and Confederate Veterans to Mingle at Washington.

Washington, April 10.—A two days' greeting to the American soldier, contemplating a meeting of the veterans who opposed each other in battle in the sixties, has been arranged to take place here May 11 and 12. Cordial invitations to participate have been sent every veteran's association north and south.

The program contemplates more than thirty speeches of greeting and response, with an address of welcome by General C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio. Other speakers will be General Chase, past department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic; Captain Griffith and General Rosser, the youngest of the brigadier generals of the Confederate army.

SCORE THROWN IN WATER

Sidewalk on Bridge Over Palouse River Collapses--Woman Drowned.

Colfax, Wash., April 6.—By the collapse of a sidewalk on the footpath of the bridge across the Palouse river, in the heart of the city, one person, Miss Mary Onstot, of Austin, has been killed and a number of others had narrow escapes.

A score of persons were on the bridge when the sidewalk gave way. All were precipitated into the water. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the half-strangled people up the steep banks. With the exception of Miss Onstot all were rescued.

FOUR HUNDRED KILLED BY COLLAPSE OF RESERVOIR

Madrid, April 8.—Four hundred persons were killed or injured today by the collapse of a new water reservoir in course of construction. Fifty bodies have already been recovered.

The prince of the Asturias, the war minister, the governor of Madrid and a representative of the king have gone to the spot to superintend the work of rescue. Troops sent to the scene are engaged in helping the sufferers and recovering the bodies of the dead.

The catastrophe caused a profound sensation throughout the city. All work was suspended and the people flocked to the scene.

King Alfonso was shooting at Carabanchel when he heard of the disaster and immediately repaired to the scene. His arrival was the signal for ovations from the crowds.

The King was deeply moved and insisted upon personally supervising the relief measures.

COAST MEN INTERESTED

Immigration Question Is Growing to Be Serious.

Washington, April 10.—Men who follow immigration questions say there will be a vigorous agitation next winter for material amendments to existing laws. When the fifty-seventh congress adjourned, in March, 1903, these laws had been modified along compromise lines, and it was expected there would be no further need of legislation for at least ten years, except in minor details. The situation has changed so rapidly, however, and the laws have proven so inadequate from the standpoint of many interests, that the demands for new enactments must be considered.

The south is taking a more active interest in immigration now than ever before. The inadequate labor supply for the great industrial development has stimulated a concerted movement in many southern localities to induce foreigners to settle there. Most of the big railroad systems running from Washington and other northern points have been aggressive in planting little colonies of European immigrants. This work has gained such headway now as to have become an important factor in diverting currents of immigration that hitherto have been westward, and in inducing residents of the East Side in New York to try their fortunes as tillers of the soil in the south, or as workers in the big factories. Southern senators and members of the house have accordingly been giving much more attention to immigration matters. During the last congress they introduced several measures calculated to facilitate immigration into that section, and also to keep out undesirable classes of immigrants.

The western agitation over the question is mostly on the Chinese and Japanese, particularly the latter. The influx of Japanese laborers on the Pacific coast has become so great that there are many protests. The exclusion of Japanese promises to become a political question in the next campaign in the Pacific coast states, especially in California. The hostility to Japanese laborers is so strong that riots have been narrowly averted. Officials of the Japanese government are reported to be refusing passports to laborers wishing to go to the Pacific coast, but this is evaded to an extent by taking passage to Honolulu, whence the laborers subsequently come to the coast. The exodus of laborers from Hawaii to the mainland has become so great as to alarm employers of labor in the territory.

Two years ago the advocates of an educational test pressed it in vain, one of the strongest objections in influential quarters being that it would shut out most of these Japanese. Labor organizations are already planning to renew their pleas for restriction, and this educational test will again be urged as a sure and impartial way of checking the Oriental arrivals.

Figures have already been printed showing the very large immigration during the last six months. During February the immigration from all countries was 67,117, an increase of 42 per cent over the arrivals for February, 1903, which were 47,267, whereas for February, 1904, the arrivals were only 35,967.

No particular reason is given for these large figures except the growing belief among the European working classes that this country offers superlative opportunities for gaining a livelihood. Internal troubles in Russia and the war with Japan are driving a great number of Russians to America, the arrivals for February having been 11,998 and for the six months ended February 28, 84,766.

The Chinese exclusion law is now satisfactory to labor organizations and others opposed to coolie labor, but Hawaii and other Pacific coast islands are clamoring for the admission of Chinese labor under conditions that would prevent these laborers from coming to the mainland. The inability of the state department thus far to negotiate a new Chinese treaty has encouraged this agitation.

People along the Canadian border complain of the immigrants dumped upon them. These immigrants, unable to gain admission at Ellis island because of disease or poverty, go to Canada and eventually find their way across the line.

Congress is always averse to attempting legislation to restrict immigration, because there are so many conflicting interests. The transportation lines, both railroad and steamship companies, fight restrictions. On the other hand, labor unions are very insistent, and especially, as will be the case next winter, when a national election is approaching, it is not easy to ignore their representations.

HERE'S SHOOTING FOR YOU

Gun Pointers on Wisconsin Carry All Navy Records Away.

Washington, D. C., April 10. — From the Asiatic station come in private letters remarkable tales of target firing on the battleship Wisconsin. Training her batteries across the smooth waters at Cavite, P. I., upon a rectangular canvas sail target 17 feet high and 21 feet long, moored 1,600 yards distant, the gun pointers of the Wisconsin made a series of shots probably unprecedented in naval history.

Eight gun pointers of the Wisconsin each fired 11 shots and made 11 hits in 5 minutes and 40 seconds with the four 13-inch guns, an average of 1.94 hits per gun per minute. The best previous record was made by the gun pointers of the ship last year, when the score was nine hits out of ten shots in 5 minutes and 40 seconds.

The best 6-inch gun pointer on the Wisconsin made 8.5 hits per minute, and the average for the 6-inch battery was 5.14 hits per gun per minute. The best 6-pounder, semiautomatic gun made 19 hits per gun per minute, and the average of the 6-pounder battery was 14.73 hits per gun per minute.

GERMANY FOR OPEN DOOR

Ambassador Tells Secretary Taft of Her Attitude Toward Morocco.

Washington, April 6.—Germany has clearly outlined to the United States her Moroccan policy. Acting under instructions from Berlin Baron Von Speck Sternberg, the German ambassador, called at the war department and left with Secretary Taft a memorandum to this effect:

"Germany stands for the open door in Morocco as in the far east and for the preservation of the status quo, and for the safeguarding of the commercial and trade interests not only of Germany but of all trading nations of the world."

Secretary Taft, without committing this government on the subject, thanked the ambassador and promptly forwarded the memorandum to President Roosevelt.

Germany makes no mention of France in the memorandum nor does she request an explanation of views by the United States. This information has been conveyed to the United States because of the sensational reports abroad about Germany's attitude.

WILL WATCH SUN'S EDGES

Harvard Professor Hopes to Find New Nicks During Eclipse.

Cambridge, Mass., April 7.—Prof. William Pickering, director of the Harvard Astronomical Observatory, has decided to observe the eclipse of the sun on August 30 from northern Africa. He will use one of the small telescopes of the observatory which will be set up on an eminence at Philliperville, Algeria. Prof. Pickering will devote particular attention to the many indentations on the sun's edge. The lens and photographic apparatus of the observatory have been loaned to the Lick observatory of California, which will send out three expeditions to observe the eclipse, one to Labrador, one to Spain and a third to Egypt.

Cancer Cured

without pain, inconvenience, or leaving home.

NO KNIFE—NO PLASTER—NO PAIN.

The MASON treatment indorsed by the International Medical Congress and prominent N. Y. physicians to be the only actual cure. All other methods are acknowledged useless.

Send for free booklet. Investigate to-day. Cancer does not wait. The skeptical convinced.

THE MASON CANCER INSTITUTE.

160A. B. West 48th St., N. Y.

URGE THE SUBSIDY BILL

Republicans and Democrats From All Parts of Country Join Hands to Push the Measure.

Washington, April 6.—A powerful organization has been effected within the past week for the purpose of securing from congress at its next session some action toward the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine, and from the personnel of those interested it is evident that the project will have much more support next session than ever before. The organization is called the American Maritime league, and headquarters have been established in this city, with former Senator John M. Thurston as president.

The league has a brief but interesting history. When it became evident last session that congress would pay no immediate attention to the recommendations of the Maritime Commission because of the conflicting views of the Democratic and the Republican members composing the joint committee of both houses several business men of New York city conceived the idea that the only method by which action could be secured from congress was through an organization of the business men of the country to arouse public sentiment. Their idea was that to be most effective such an organization should be thoroughly nonpartisan and should compose men of all business pursuits and every shade of political opinion, and should not favor any particular scheme either of subsidies, discriminating duties or port charges, but should content itself with arousing the public to an acute sense of the humiliating condition of the merchant marine and demand of congress that something be immediately done toward restoring it to its one-time dominant position.

The matter was taken up by correspondence with leading business men, including merchants, manufacturers and bankers of Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Washington, St. Louis and elsewhere, with the result that hundreds of these became members, and a few days ago the American Maritime league was formally launched. Mr. Thurston, having been a leading spirit in the movement and long a member of the United States senate, was chosen president, and an advisory board was selected with one or more representatives from every state having members of the league.

President Roosevelt showed his interest by accepting an honorary membership, and on the advisory board are former Secretary of War Elihu Root; Paul Morton, secretary of the navy; William H. Moody, attorney-general; William H. Taft, secretary of war; Thomas F. Walsh of Colorado, former Senator Warner Miller of New York, former Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, and many other equally distinguished lawyers, merchants, manufacturers and bankers.

The nonpartisan character of the league is shown by the fact that with Senator Perkins, of California, and Secretary Taft are serving August Belmont of New York, Governor W. L. Douglas of Massachusetts and Mayor McClellan of New York city, while among others on the board are Charles M. Schwab, M. E. Ingalls, president Big Four railroad; F. G. Bourne, president of the Singer Manufacturing company; President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell university; Thomas Dolan, of Philadelphia; Governor J. Frmont Hill, of Maine; Timothy L. Woodruff, of New York; Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, President William R. Harper, of the University of Chicago; Former Attorney-General Jolin W. Griggs and Governor A. T. Bliss, of Michigan.

The plan of operation is very simple. It is proposed that the members of the league shall press the subject of building up the merchant marine upon the attention of their business associates and their clubs and commercial organizations, that it may be generally discussed and that the decadence of American shipping may be forcibly brought home to them. A magazine will be established in Washington, whose columns will be open to nonpartisan discussion by all members of the league, and prior to the assembling of the new congress meetings will be held in various parts of the country.

The communications received at the headquarters of the league show that the business men of the country are thoroughly aroused against the idea that they are to continue paying tribute to foreign shipowners on almost every pound of American freight shipped to a foreign port, and that they want the $250,000,000 to $300,000,000 now going into the pockets of English, German and French shipowners kept in this country and paid to American owners and American shipbuilders. Many expressions of approval have been given by Republican and Democratic senators and representatives.

CASUALTIES WERE LESS

Total Number Hurt on Railroads Was 14,978—Financial Damage Was $2,406,081.

Washington, April 6.—A report of the railroad accidents in the United States during the months of October, November and December, 1904, has been compiled by the interstate commerce commission. It shows that in that quarter fifty-three passengers and 189 employes were killed and 1,630 passengers and 1,856 employes injured, a total of 242 persons killed and 3,298 injured in train accidents.

Other accidents to passengers and employes not the result of collisions or derailments bring the total number of casualties up to 14,978—951 killed and 14,027 injured.

The report indicates a decrease of 175 killed and 624 injured as compared with the last preceeding quarter. Of the total number of 53 passengers killed in train accidents, 29 were killed in one collision between a passenger train and a freight train. The total number of collisions and derailments in the quarter was 2,950, the financial damage aggregating $2,406,081.

The number of employes killed in coupling and uncoupling cars in the quarter was 71—twelve more than in the preceding three months.

HOLY GHOSTERS WIN OUT

Show Political Sagacity and Carry Election at Durham, Maine.

Bangor, Me., April 5.—In the week of town meetings in Maine some novel things happened. In Newport, much to the surprise of everybody, himself included, William A. Frye was chosen first selectman.

Mr. Frye began running for selectman 18 years ago, and always fought a hard campaign, but up to this time had always been beaten by a few votes. This spring he was a candidate "just from force of habit," as he says, and he had no idea that he would be elected. "Been downed so many times I sort o' got used to it and looked forward to it as a spring tonic," he said. But when the votes were counted it was found that Frye, the chronic candidate, had actually won, and there was a general celebration.

In the town of Durham the meeting was controlled by the "Holy Ghost and Us" sect, so strong, under the leadership of the "Rev." Frank W. Sanford, chief prophet, who claims to be the Third Elijah. Early in the day the Holy Ghosters trooped into the town hall, and before things had progressed far the Durhamites discovered that the prophet was a smart politician.

The old parties might have controlled had they had the sense to unite, but party lines were pressed, and Sanford's followers, holding the balance of power, dictated nominations and carried the election to suit themselves. That night the temple of the Holy Ghost on Shiloh Hill was gayly decorated and illuminated in honor of the victory.

ALLEGES FRAUD IN COUNT

Judge Talty Will Contest Election of Wells as Mayor of St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 6.—Judge John A. Talty, Republican candidate for mayor, who was defeated on the unofficial count in the election by a plurality of 1,425, announces that he will contest the re-election of Mayor Wells, Democrat.

Judge Talty bases his claim for the mayoralty on allegations that frauds were committed in certain down town wards. He said:

"No one can give any legitimate reason for holding out precincts in the heart of the city for six and seven hours after the polls closed. I can prove such precincts were carried by me three to one, while the returns showed fifteen or twenty to one against me. Unless the official canvass of the returns makes such a course unnecessary, I shall contest the election."

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MAGIC FOOT DRAFT CO., W.B.15, OliverBld., Jackson, Mich.

RETIRES AFTER 40 YEARS

Remarkable Woman Dispatcher of Michigan Central.

Niles, Mich., April 5.—Granted a pension for life, Miss Rebecca Bracken, after serving the Michigan Central as operator and train despatcher for more than 40 years, has been retired on account of her impaired health.

The great army of railroad men who are constantly shifting back and forth through Niles upon four divisions of the Michigan Central have known Miss Bracken for years on account of continual business associations.

Miss Bracken has very gray instead of the glossy dark brown hair which crowned her head over 40 years ago, when she began as a girl the study of telegraphy at the Niles office. Recently she was surprised by a delegation of Michigan Central conductors and officials who called to leave with her a diamond ring and a "railroad register" in neat printed form, containing the names of the donors.

According to the statement of railroad men Miss Bracken is a remarkable woman. "She knew more about time cards and how trains ought to move in passing Niles station than any other employe or official on the road," said a conductor who had taken orders from her for years. "You see, at Niles is the junction of the main line and the air line divisions, the west division and the south Bend divisions. While a conductor is running over the air line division he has no knowledge of what is doing on the main line, and when his train passes onto the main line at Niles for the run to Michigan City the conductor must make a careful study of the Niles register in the telegraph office to get the lay of the trains, to see which ones have gone and which ones have right of way against him.

"Like a guardian angel this woman was always watching us, and the smooth way she passed out a tip or a suggestion left no chance for resentment. She wouldn't say, like some domineering operators, 'Can't you see No. 17 is late?' but quietly she would come to the window and say 'No. 17 will arrive so and so.'

"Her vigilance has saved many a poor fellow his job. Niles is a difficult place to get out of with a freight train sometimes, and when Miss Bracken saw a way to help us out of town she did it. That helped us over the road and we liked it.

"But let me tell you where this little woman was a host. After a hard run from Jackson to Niles, perhaps having been bucking snowdrifts all night, a conductor will often be pretty ugly along with his weariness. If he has some message to send to the chief despatcher or division superintendent it is apt to be ill-considered and harsh enough sometimes to cost the man his job for insubordination.

"What would Miss Bracken do but tone it down, cut out the vitriol, or maybe sidetrack the message altogether, if it contained nothing of much importance. Most operators, if they tried that, might sometimes sidetrack an important message, but not so with her. Many of us would not be working for the Michigan Central today but for the saving grace of that little woman. She was always larger than her job and had she been a man she would have been superintendent of a division of the railroad before retiring."

PROPHET SMITH SUSTAINED

Polygamous Prophets Also Voted All Right by Mormon Conference.

Salt Lake City, April 7.—Joseph F. Smith was sustained as prophet, seer and revelator of the Mormon church by unanimous vote of the members, at the opening session of the 75th annual conference, yesterday. When a vote was taken to sustain the twelve apostles, two hands were raised in dissent. One of the dissenters rose to explain his vote, but was not permitted to speak, President Smith merely saying that he could present his objection to the proper authorities. The incident created excitement. The members who dissented afterwards said that they desired to protest against such officers of the church as live in polygamy.

Among the apostles sustained were Apostles Taylor and Cowley. In his testimony before the senate investigating committee at Washington, Senator Smoot said that an investigation was making by the church into the charges that these two apostles had taken polygamous wives since the manifesto, and if the charges were proved he would not vote to sustain Taylor and Cowley.

Senator Smoot was not present, nor were Apostles Taylor and Cowley.

WITHSTOUD 11,000 VOLTS

Camden Lineman Was Overcome for a Moment, but Then Took Car Home.

Camden, N. J., April 8.—Charles Howell, an employe of the public service corporation, survived a shock of 11,000 volts of electricity from a broken light wire early yesterday morning, and, boarding a trolley car, rode to his home. The main wire of the line had been broken by the storm, at Haddon and Kaighn avenues. Patrolman Cornog telephoned for aid, and Howell came.

Taking the wire in his hands he endeavored to make a connection, but was instantly knocked with terrific force against the curbing of the street. His head was cut. Cornog thought the man was dead, and rang for the ambulance, but Howell quickly recovered, and, with an expression of disgust, clambered on the first car and went to his home. Officials of the public service corporation declare that the current passing through the light wire at the time was fully 11,000 volts, and they cannot understand how Howell survived the shock.

CARNEGIE TO HELP RIPON

Wisconsin College Will Be Benefited by New Policy of Giving.

Ripon, Wis., April 5.—Ripon college is to be a beneficiary under the new policy of Andrew Carnegie, who, it is said, will henceforth devote his wealth to endowing colleges, instead of founding libraries.

Dr. Richard C. Hughes, president of Ripon college, has announced that through Justice James A. Blanchard of the New York supreme court, the college has secured a gift of $20,000, with conditions, which, it is said, will be complied with in a few days.

Judge Blanchard is a graduate of Ripon college.

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DEAD ARE FULLY 4,500

First News of Earthquake Was Underdrawn.

Calcutta, April 8.—Telegraphic communication with Dharmsala has been restored. The latest accounts show that the earthquake was even more disastrous than at first believed.

Of a total population of nearly 5,000 in the town of Kangra, it is believed that only 500 are left alive. Many of these have fled.

Of the police, only a deputy inspector and four sergeants are alive.

Many people are still imprisoned in the ruin.

Dharmsala, Kangra, Palanpur, Dhawan and all the neighboring villages were completely wrecked. Scarcely a building remains standing.

Not much damage was done at Haripur, Deragopipur, Madaum or Hamipur, but Sujanpur (having a population of about 6,000) is reported to be in ruins. The shocks still continue.

There is no news from Kulu valley, but according to native rumors a great amount of damage has been done.

An official dispatch from Dharmsala says the place is a scene of complete desolation. Owing to the scarcity of labor great difficulty is experienced in excavating the ruins but the Ghurkas are doing excellent work.

Simla, India, April 8.—The Vice Regal lodge here has been declared unsafe as a result of the earthquake, and Lady Curzon, wife of the viceroy, and her children and the vice regal staff have moved into houses situated within the lodge grounds. Lady Curzon's bedroom was considerably damaged. The shocks have ceased and the residents of Simla are reassured.

RAINFALL WAS NATURAL

Willis L. Moore Denies Story From California.

On March 29 The Blade published a story from Riverside, Col., in which it was said that residents of that city might pay $1,000 to Charles H. Hatfield, whom they believed responsible for breaking the threatened drouth in that section. This morning The Blade received a letter from Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau, which shows that the philanthropic Riverside citizenry will be misplacing its funds should it pay the money. The letter says:

"Editor The Toledo Blade, Toledo, Ohio:

"Dear Sir:—In reference to a dispatch from Riverside, Cal., which appeared in your issue of March 29, and which stated that heavy rains had occurred in southern California during the past winter as the result of a single rainmaking station established on the slope of Mt. Wilson, permit me to say that the liberation of chemicals on Mt. Wilson had nothing to do with the rainfall in southern California. Your dispatch stated that the heaviest rain fell in the region of the rainmaker, and that the rainfall had not been large in any of the other regions of the subarid west.

"This statement is erroneous, as during the same period general and excessive rains occurred throughout Arizona and New Mexico. The cause of the heavy rains was not local but was associated with general abnormal atmospheric conditions over the United States that were in no wise associated with abnormal conditions that obtained over a large part of the northern hemisphere.

"It is known that when barometric pressures for a month are low in the southwest the period is one of frequent and heavy rains in that region, and this barometric condition prevailed over New Mexico, Arizona and southern California during the three-month period under consideration. The association between low barometric pressure and excessive rains in the southwest and high barometric pressure and unusual cold in the north and east has also been established. It has been observed, in fact, that during winters of excessive cold in the northern and eastern districts of the United States the seasons have been unusually wet from western Texas to southern California.

"During the past winter the associated conditions referred to have prevailed, and they have resulted in frequent and general excessive rains, not alone in southern California, but in all of the immense territory that extends thence eastward to Texas.

"It is, therefore, apparent that the rainfall which was supposed to have been caused by a liberation of a few chemicals of infinitesimal power was simply the result of general atmospheric conditions that prevailed over a large area. It is hoped that the people of southern California will not be misled in this matter and give undue importance to experiments that doubtless have no value. The processes which operate to produce rain over large areas are of such magnitude that the effects upon them of the puny efforts of man are inappreciable.

"Very truly yours,

"WILLIS L. MOORE,

"Chief United States Weather Bureau."

ARE AGAINST POLYGAMY

Mormon Branch That Fights It Is at Des Moines.

Des Moines, Ia., April 6.—The general conference of the Latter Day Saints, a branch of the Mormon church which does not believe in polygamy, convened at Lamonia, twenty-five miles south of here, today. Representatives from nearly every state in the Union and from nearly every country in the world, are present.

Joseph Smith, president, a man of seventy-two years of age, and a descendant of the prophet, is presiding. One of the important matters to be discussed by the conference is the maintenance of Graceland college, the only institution of higher learning controlled by the church.

An effort is to be made to pay off a $159,000 debt and put the school on a sound financial basis.

DIAZ DIRECTED FIREMEN

Mexican President Took Active Part When Documents Were in Danger.

Mexico, Mex., via Galveston, Tex., April 8.—Fire last night destroyed a large livery stable adjoining the department of the interior. President Diaz, on being informed that the archives of the department were in danger, proceeded personally to the scene, accompanied by Vice President Corral, who is also secretary of the interior.

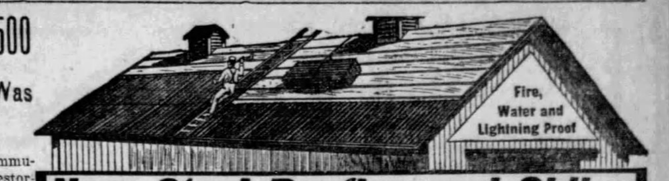
From the roof of the department building the president personally handled the hose. The flames succeeded in invading the building. They caused no material damage, however, but destroyed the stairway leading to the roof, making it necessary for the president to descend by a ladder of the fire department house. Captain Diaz, the president's son, was also for a time in danger.

RAISED THE FIRST FLAG

Man Who Put Up Stars and Stripes in Philippines Is Buried.

New York, April 10.—In honor of Sergeant George Wachter, who assisted in raising the first American flag at Manila after the landing of a detachment from the Olympia, hundreds of residents of the upper East Side yesterday attended his funeral.

Wachter was killed in a battle with the Moros on May 8, 1904, and his body was recently shipped to this country. A firing squad of twenty-two men from the Eighth United States infantry at Governor's Island took part in the funeral. The coffin, covered with the flag, was borne to St. Joseph's church on the shoulders of six of the sergeants' brother soldiers. After the services, conducted by the Rev. Father Lamalle, the body was escorted to the National Military cemetery.



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CONDITIONS WHOLESOME

Dun's Review for First Quarter of 1905.

New York, April 6.—Commercial failures in the United States during the first quarter of 1905, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., were 3,443 in number and $30,162,505 in amount of defaulted indebtedness, compared with 3,344 failures in the corresponding months last year, when the liabilities were $48,066,721. In manufacturing occupations there were 766 suspensions involving $11,346,691, against 729 failures for $14,687,436 last year; trading defaults were 2,575 in number and $16,336,726 in amount, compared with 2,468 last year for $19,197,464; other commercial failures were 92 in number and $1,879,078 in amount, against 157 in 1904 when $14,181,821 was involved. In addition to these mercantile and manufacturing defaults there were 22 banking suspensions for $2,727,307, comparing most favorably with the 22 failures involving $9,013,098 in the same months last year. The trifling increase in total number of failures was more than offset by the large decrease in the amount of defaulted indebtedness. This improvement is found in every department, and the moderate increase in number is readily traced to the numerous small general stores and other lightly capitalized trading concerns at the South that were unable to withstand the losses produced by the sudden decline in price of cotton early in the year.

Careful analysis of insolvency returns tends to strengthen the sentiment of confidence that has been gradually developing since the opening of the year. The small increase in number of failures at the South is not alarming nor difficult to understand, and latest reports indicate much improvement in that respect. There was no event during the opening months of 1905 calculated to produce a set back in business; on the contrary, everything has tended to improve the outlook. Part of the decreased liabilities as compared with last year, were, of course, due to the fact that more fire, especially as to the mortality of insurancce companies, but carrying the comparison further back it is most gratifying to find that no year since 1881 made as good a showing as to the amount of defaulted indebtedness except 1899, when conditions were phenomenally prosperous, and prices rising so rapidly that the situation contained the unhealthy element of inflation which developed into the subsequent reaction and readjustment. Current conditions are consequently even more wholesome than existed six years ago, because greater and more permanent prosperity should result, unless a similarly artificial situation is generated.

Commercial failures in the Dominion of Canada during the first quarter of 1905 made a very satisfying comparison with earlier years, although slightly exceeding the losses in 1904. Manufacturing insolvencies were 68 in number and $1,089,180 in amount, against 65 for $586,165 last year; trading suspensions numbered 285 and involved $1,797,422, compared with 239 for $2,040,686; and in other commercial lines, not properly embraced by the two principal classes there were four failures for liabilities of $9,300, against seven last year for $95,767; a total of 357 commercial failures with a defaulted indebtedness of $2,896,897, compared with 311 suspensions in 1904 and $2,704,618 liabilities. In each year there was one banking failure; in 1905 involving $335,000, against $20,000 in 1904. This year's record would have made a much better comparison but for a very large shoe manufacturing suspension at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, for about $400,000. The large banking failure was located at the same place.

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Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

There is no strength and no glory like that of duty steadily and bravely done.

THURSDAY.

A man is rich in proportion to the things he can afford to let alone.

FRIDAY.

The first lesson in education is the lesson of getting down to hard work, and doing the work thoroughly.

SATURDAY.

You reap what you sow, not something else, but that. The thing reaped is the very thing sown, multiplied a hundred-fold.

SUNDAY.

All that God desires is to give you His great love, so that it may dwell in you, and be the principle of your life and service.

MONDAY.

I know that there is no courage and no intellectual joy like the courage and the joy of that effort that ends in mastery.

TUESDAY.

Let nothing affright thee. All things will pass away. God only is unchangeble. Patience will bring about all.

"Great Hopes" and Union of Effort Bring Success.

Emily S. Bouton.

In a sketch published in the Chicago Commons of a conversation with the Russian exile, Madame Breshkovskaya, I find this interesting passage:

"How is it, dear madame, that after all these cruel years you are without a touch of bitterness?"

"Ah, it is because I believe in evolution. I am sure they act according to their light, as I act according to mine."

"You are sustained by a great hope?"

"By great hopes," she answered, while into her wonderful eyes there entered depths born of the world's ages of pain.

The wonderful optimism which has carried this woman through the horrors of prison and exile teaches a lesson that we may all take well to heart. Only think of it! Fourteen of her companions in these terrible experiences are dead! Others are broken in health and many went insane in consequence of their hardships and that terrible sense of loneliness in those desolate prison places far from home and friends. Madame Breshkovskaya, however, comes forth from it all with spirit untouched by discouragement, seeing much that is beautiful in the world around her, with a sense of humor that is still keen in spite of all the mental and physical suffering which she has gone through, and a power of imagination that, united to her faith in the final triumph of good, makes visible to her a splendid future for her people and for humanity. It was these "great hopes" of which she speaks, that enable her to be such a strength and inspiration to her companions in misery. It is this optimism that helps her today to thrill great audiences into a belief that courage and devotion will win final victory even under the most discouraging conditions.

It is the good which the holding of "great hopes" brings, of which this woman is such a vivid illustration, that we need to consider in facing every event in our daily lives. Half-hearted undertakings never, or rarely, are successful. There is a power in the enthusiasm of one who believes that a thing can be done and that it ought to be, which finally gives strength for fruitful effort.

I do not care what it is, whether private or public work, engaged in with doubt of its success, and failure is as sure as sunset. Dominated by the opposite spirit, and the greatest obstacles will disappear in the most unexpected and wonderful fashion.

Not that success is always easy even to the hopeful. There is a great work for Madame Breshkovskaya and her companions to do, work that may cost them their lives ere their object is achieved, but their long years of effort are bearing their fruit in the arousing of the people to their need of freedom, and the possibility of its attainment. That is a great step forward.

A cheerful look upon the present and future is a bond between the individual and the desirable things of life, and what is more important, it constitutes a real spiritual uplift into a mental atmosphere of joy and peace whatever be the environment.

Another strong reason exists for this attitude of cheerfulness, with the mental state of optimism back of it, which is, its influence upon others. When we stop to consider that there is not a single atom in the universe that has not a direct or indirect force in changing its surroundings, we can understand that the same law must be operative in a still higher degree when life reaches the human plane.

The decaying leaf enriches the ground upon which it has fallen; the crumbling rocks become a part of the soil where their particles lodge and change its composition; every ray of sunshine, every drop of rain, has each its influence in altering conditions wherever it finds place. Everything is related to every other thing in some near or distant way. Nothing stands by itself. It is because of the unity of life, the conception of which is growing stronger every day, that this is true.

Human beings cannot escape this law. Each individual is the product of hundreds of diverse influences. A writer in Unity puts it this way:

"We are all mosaic, anyhow. You cannot go along our busy city streets without leaving your mark upon the passers there, or receiving some impression from them all. Every day the soul is adding to its widening domain. The effect of environment upon character is doubtless great. Climate, hills, valleys, houses, etc., cannot be ignored. But greater far, perhaps, is the influence of the man you meet, the woman who smiles upon you, or the little child that climbs upon your knee and looks long into your eyes."

The writer goes on to speak of the influence of a great personality, how its power is felt in arousing individuals to action in things which, otherwise, would never have been attempted, and, he adds, making us "feel sure that the Infinite is breathing in human breath and thinking in human thought."

What is true of the "great personality" is true in a lesser degree of every man, woman and child walking the earth. It is in vain for anyone to say as I have heard said: "It does not matter what I say or do. I have no influence." Usually, indolence, or cowardice is back of the assertion. Its reality is an utter impossibility. Every uttered word, every movement makes an impression of some kind upon those who hear or see.

This brings me back to the power through its in influence of the optimism which is practical upon the one side, even while the imagination is alight with the ideal that faith and work may make real, upon the other. These are the people who carry things to a splendid fruition. They may make mistakes, but they do not falter.

Given any undertaking with those back of it who have faith that it can be accomplished, with enthusiasm in their efforts, who infuse into every phase of the work the energy which comes with the belief in final success, and it will not fail. Madame Breshkovskaya said it was her "great hope," that preserved her health and her buoyancy through her years of suffering, and that inspire her now with the courage to go on with her efforts. In studying the lesson her life offers, however, let us remember that its background is an unselfishness that is almost divine, and it is this which intensifies her power and influence. In truth it is forgetfulness of self that makes "great hopes" possible when come the dark hours and the shadows of grief. It is easy to be glad when all goes well. It takes strength of character to smile when life contains more clouds than sunshine.

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The Cozy Corner

EASTER AND HOUSECLEANING.

A combination not at all desirable, as the worry of the one often takes from the housekeeper the pleasure of the season of rejoicing. But this year both come in the same month and we must do the best we can.

Of course there are some of our more energetic housekeepers who have already made a beginning in the housecleaning campaign, and the very early spring has been favorable for such a work, but the more conservative women can hardly feel assured that we shall not yet have a "spell" of cold weather, and do not feel safe to let the fires go out, and, without that, there is very little use of beginning.

ABOUT SPRING SEWING.

Added to these things, the spring sewing must be done before the hot weather makes the pretty, cool gowns necessary. There is one—if no more—thing for which we are to be thankful to Dame Fashion this year, for with "Deborah Otis" we can say:

"Each Spring I search the magazines
With many an anxious frown,
To find if patterns up-to-date
Will go on last year's gowns.

"This time from fashion's vagaries
Some comfort I receive
Just turn your old ones upside down
You'll have a this year's sleeve."

The new sleeves can be readily adapted from the last year's shapes, and, in maxing over a dress, the sleeves are generally the most conspicuous and difficult to change.

While the sleeves are nearly all in the "mutton leg" style, or some variation of that form, the waists are made with yokes of embroidery, either in lace or hand work.

There is a decided return to the old-fashioned hand embroidery so much in vogue a generation or two ago, and the dainty garments and trimmings made in this way are far superior to the ready-made and machine-made goods.

Shirtwaists of white linen, or lawn, have bands of embroidery running lengthwise of the fronts, and the same pattern of embroidery on collars and cuffs.

In the pongee silks—also a revival of the olden times—the silk embroidery that nearly covers the fronts of the waist, make a most beautiful garment, which can be worn for very dressy occasions. Checks in silk and woolen goods are most favored for traveling or street suits. These come in all colored checks, and all sizes, from the tiniest to what may be called a plaid, the check is so large.

Shirring is used very freely as a finish for waists and for the tops of skirts, and nearly all of the new dress goods are soft and lend themselves to this style of making up. White will be worn as much if not even more, than it was last year, and all kinds of material can be found in white and cream shades. For home wear there is nothing that gives such universal satisfaction as the shirtwaist suit. These gowns are made of silk, linen, lawn, gingham and any wash goods.

EASTER ENTERTAINMENTS.

Of course you will have some especial services in your church at Easter time; it is most fitting that every one should show in some way their joy and thankfulness for the things symbolized by the day.

Aside from the regular church services, it is the custom to give an entertainment for the children during Easter week, or perhaps it may be for the benefit of the church, or some good object. A dinner, or supper, usually appeals most to the public, and at these the idea of the new life should be carried out in the decorations of green and yellow. Lilies, tulips and daffodils are the flowers most used, and often a sale of these in small pots will be found to be a money-maker.

At these dinners let the children have a part; they will enjoy it so much if they think they are of some use, and they will make themselves more useful than many of the grown ups. At a winter dinner party, the eight little girls who acted as waitresses, wore aprons and caps made from paper napkins with an ivy pattern. The same idea could be carried out for a spring dinner, by using napkins with the violets or rose patterns. These napkins cost only twenty-five cents a hundred, and the aprons and caps are easily made.

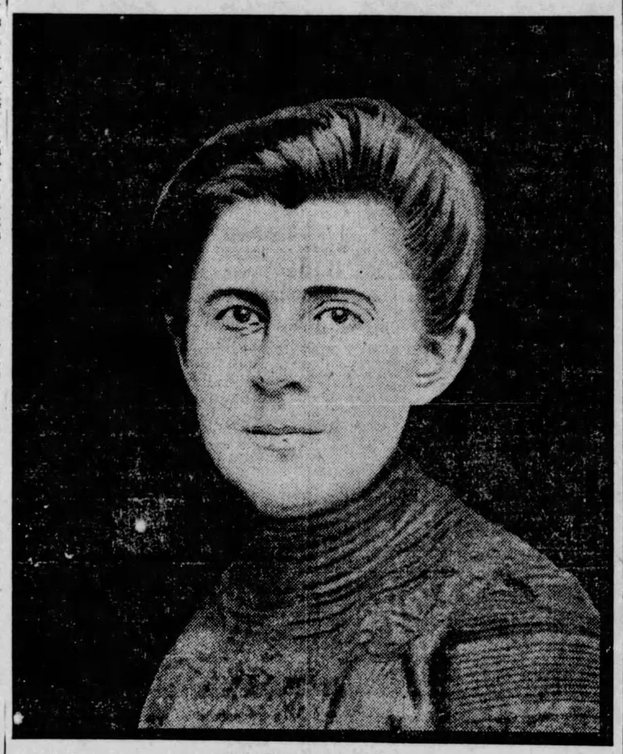
From the center of one napkin cut a circle; then a straight cut from the center to the edge will make a ruffle to be sewed around another napkin. Fold it under a little at the top and add strings of ribbon, or tape, and you have a dear little apron. The circle cut from the center can be gathered up to make a "bow" to fasten at the waist. For the cap, run a double thread about three inches from the edge of the third napkin, draw it up to fit the head and fasten the ends; twist the corners so they will make a becoming cap, and there your little waitress is with cap and apron all fixed out at the most trifling expense, and looking as sweet as a peach.

THE EASTER DINNER.

For the favors at an Easter dinner, eggs and chickens are, of course, dominant. At an afternoon at cards recently the prize for the winner was a live hen, and the favors were tiny yellow chickens, not alive, but looking so natural that even the hen was deceived. Blown egg shells strung on a threat and suspended from the ceiling over the center of the table to the four corners, made the decoration for another occasion. These shells were painted in bright colors, and as the thread was left loose, the line of colored shells swung gracefully to and fro with every breath of air.

Still another hostess prepared egg shells by blowing the contents, filling the shells with a pudding mixture, and steaming the puddings in them. When ready to serve the shells were broken away. The ice cream was also served in egg shapes and the favors were small baskets lined with moss and filled with the old fashioned, egg-shaped sugar plums with a tiny chicken perched on each basket and holding in his beak the place card for each guest.

A Woman Historian.



MISS IDA M. TARBELL,

Author of The History of the Standard Oil Company.

Miss Ida Tarbell, author of the History of the Standard Oil Company, has perhaps a larger audience among men than any other woman writer. As a matter of personality, however, she belongs to the most feminine type, the low-voiced, kindly, good-housekeeping sort of woman who is nowadays by way of being looked upon as old-fashioned.

Miss Tarbell was born in Titusville, Pennsylvania, graduated with honors from the Allegheny college, and was for eight years associate editor of The Chautauquan. In 1891 she went to Paris, and studied for three years in the Sorbonne and College de France. Then it was that she began to make her mark as an historical writer. She published a short "Life of Napoleon," and followed it with a "Life of Madame Roland." In 1900 the publication of her "Life of Lincoln," which in book form has had a sale of nearly one hundred thousand copies, gave her a high place in her chosen field of work. A less indefatigable worker might have rested on these laurels, but the "Life of Lincoln" was hardly off the press before the "History of the Standard Oil Company" was under way.

Miss Tarbell grew up in the oil region. Her father's land produced a small amount of oil which has always trickled into the vast tanks of the Standard. While too small to affect them financially, the oil interests of the Tarbell family were sufficient to give them an opportunity to view the fight for monopoly near the firing lines. One by one prominent oil men in the town were picked off by the Standard sharpshooters, and many influential families went down in the general wreck. These tragedies of the trust were the absorbing topics of the time in her childhood, and after listening to the fireside gossip of her elders, Miss Tarbell would watch for some member of the trust ,evpecting to see a Hans Andersen monster, and quite surprised to find that there were no outward and visible signs to distinguish them from their fellows.

Miss Tarbell is singularly free from petty dislikes and animosities, or the least taint of personal irritation, and she is therefore well armed against the facts which she herself regards as profoundly worth while.

A man who was third party to the interview tells this story of Miss Tarbell's quiet force of character. She needed certain facts which were in possession of a very eccentric old millionaire, who took a Carlylean view of his fellow-creatures. Miss Tarbell's representative in that city interviewed the old gentleman, but without success, and she herself went west to see him. When she was shown into his sanctum she found him tilted back in his chair, his feet buried in his desk, his hat on his head, and reading a newspaper. She sat down and quietly began to state her business. The old man shot her a furtive glance, and then assumed an upright position and decorously put his feet on the floor. After a few moments more, he folded his newspaper, pushed it into a pigeonhole, removed his hat, and gave her his whole attention. Both interviewer and interviewed were too absorbed to notice these significant details, but they made an impression on the man who saw, and Miss Tarbell's representative is always sure of help and courteous treatment in that office.

When rumors of the proposed history reached the ears of the Standard Oil people, they wrote, asking for an interview. They were apparently reassured upon seeing a tall, dark, slender woman, with the kindest blue eyes imaginable, and a face that radiated integrity. One of the oil magnates bemoaned the untruthfulness of many of the statements made about the company, and Miss Tarbell assured him that if she did no other thing she would tell the truth, and the company should be spared further annoyance on that score. It was a sense of the grave responsibility and tremendous significance of her work that made her realize the need for extraordinary self-control and self-effacement. Facts so not were best handled with exceeding coolness of judgment and temper.

Miss Tarbell is keenly alive to the importance of keeping her work free from even a suspicion of personality or malice. She is absolutely fearless, except in the one particular of making a careless statement. She wards off a deluge of flattery by saying laughingly: "I didn't make the Standard Oil History, you know; I merely wrote it."—Mary Agnes Best in The Critic.

AMATEUR GARDENING.

Any one who has tried raising vegetables for their own table will appreciate the difference between the crisp, freshly picked product of their own garden and the best that can be obtained from the market. Even the dweller in a city home where there are but a few feet of land that can be used, can have sufficient room to raise enough of lettuce, radishes, onions, etc., to supply the family table and maybe to send occasionally a most welcome gift to one's friends.

If you have sufficient space, it is well to make a border-bed around three sides of your vegetable garden, and plant it with flowers. Paths wide enough to allow a wheelbarrow to go through between the beds should be allowed. The ground should be as level as possible, as a sloping surface allows the liquid fertilizers to be washed off by the rains, and with them the fine seeds, if a rain comes before these have germinated. A light loam enriched by well rotted manure and a sprinkling of slacked lime makes the ideal soil for a garden.

Having prepared the ground by thoroughly pulverizing it and raking it smooth, you are ready to plant it. Vegetables should be planted in rows as thus they have a freer supply of air and sunshine, and can be more easily cultivated. By planting with care, more than one crop may be obtained from the same space. As soon as one crop has finished bearing, the ground should be cleared off and sprinkled with a fertilizer, and sown to another crop.

For instance—after the spinach that is first planted is used, a crop of beans can be raised, and this followed by a crop of late peas. Carrots can follow the first crop of peas, and celery the second.

In planting vegetables one should consult the taste of the family and not waste any ground on things that will not be useful.

When there is space, there is nothing like an asparagus bed, as when once made it will last four or five years.

It is a saving of time to buy plants two years old, as these will bear the year after they are set. The ground for these plants should be made very rich and the plants placed about eighteen inches apart, in trenches about three feet deep, spreading out the roots carefully and covering with good, rich soil. Plant in the early spring, and by the last of March, cover the bed thickly with stable manure. As soon as the bed has ceased bearing in the summer cover it with a mixture of bone meal and nitrate of soda. The buds which form the stalks for the next year's growth, are forming at this time, and should be fed well in this manner.

Beans are a safe crop to sow in the family garden. Four crops can be counted on, each one sown when the previous one is about five inches above the ground. Two quarts of seed will be sufficient for the four plantings.

Lima beans are more tender than the others, and should not be planted in the northern states until the last of May. Make hills two feet apart and set the poles firmly in the center of each hill.

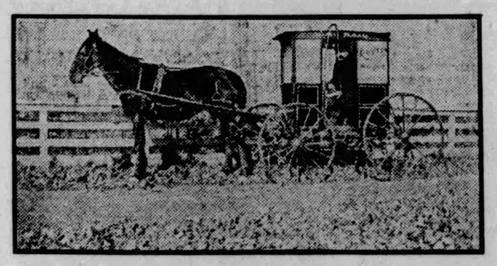
Beets are always acceptable both for the young leaves and for the roots. The first crop may be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground and afterwards, till July 1.

Carrots are another most healthful root and not fairly appreciated. If steamed in butter when a few inches long, they are delicious. Sweet corn—of course. Plant in hills three feet apart each way and "hill up" every week. The first planting should be the middle of May, the second and third in the corresponding weeks in June. Cucumbers, lettuce, okra, onions, parsley and peas, take but little space and are most acceptable additions to the family table.

A few plants of rhubarb should find a place in some corner of the garden. They require very little culture, and if a barrel is cut in two and placed over the plants in the fall, and filled up with manure and dried leaves, you will have all of the fresh, tender, crisp stalks you can use from the time the cover of leaves can be removed, and the more you cut it the more will grow. Keeping the barrel over the plants, serves to make the stalks tender.

In every garden there should be a corner devoted to herbs. Lavender, savory, thyme and sage are familiar to most of us, and are sown not very deep, in a good, rich earth. Being perennials, they only need a covering of straw, or leaves in the fall, and they will be all right in the spring. Sage leaves should be cut three or four times during the season, dried and placed in covered cans. The powdered leaves are excellent in seasoning many things, and, when steeped and made into a tea, are good for the cure of many childish ailments. A strong sage tea with a rusty iron nail in it, is considered by many as one of the best promoters of the growth of the hair, and as a tonic.

RURAL FREE SYSTEM.



A FAITHFUL RURAL MAIL MESSENGER.

One of the greatest blessings the farmer has ever enjoyed at the hands of the government is the delivery of his mail at his home by the rural free delivery system. This system costs the government upward of $12,000,000 a year, and its service reaches into remote parts of all the states, territories, and insular possessions. There are about 23,000 routes now in operation. It is impossible to state very definitely just how many routes there are, for the work is being so vigorously pushed, and the routes so rapidly extended, that figures quoted this month would be out or date next month. This becomes evident when it is remembered that the whole system is less than eight years old. In 1897 there were forty-four rural free delivery routes in operation; two years later there were 391; two years later 4,301, and two years later 15,119.

The rural postal routes are conducted for the purpose of carrying the mails daily "to people who would otherwise have to travel from two to twelve miles to a postoffice." It is also required that each route shall serve 100 families, the routes varying from four to twenty-five miles; the carriers' salaries ranging from $200 to $600 per year. Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio lead in the number of routes now in operation. In many instances the carrier travels horseback, but in the heavier districts a horse and top cart convey the messenger on his route. Star Track News.

adventure by saying, "however, we both reached home alive."

It is difficult for the Chaperone to refrain from comment, but as she has promised to do so, she will now leave the discussion to the M. G. R.'s.

"Henrietta" tells of her experience in a wreck:

"Zack Stubbs," your chapter of the story was very interesting, especially the part about the wreck, as I was on a wrecked train a short time ago. Mine was a really and truly wreck, with bruised and injured passengers, and even the doctor on the train was hurt a little.

"What did you think, doctor?" I asked him.

"I did not think anything until I picked myself up," he answered as he limped away.

The engineer of the train was a brave man, or I should not be alive to tell the story of the wreck. After a long wait in a little station, and a short ride on a dirty freight train, I joined my daughter and her baby and got on a train, where I could remove my overshoes, warm my cold feet on the steam pipe and settle down for an hour of solid comfort.

It was now dark, the evening star looked in at us through the windows of the car, the baby had gone to sleep, and all was calm, when, all at once, there was an awful jarring, jolting and crashing, and after a shiver as of a person in deadly fear, the train stood still.

My first thought was the child; the next was that I must keep my head clear as long as I knew I was not killed. Somebody screamed, and I called to them to keep still, for I was afraid, most of anything, that there would be a panic. One young man who was asleep was thrown from his seat; he scrambled to his feet and jokingly remarked that he should arrest some one for disturbing his slumber so rudely, and that made us laugh and we felt better.

We did not "settle down a steep embankment," neither was there the usual "trestle bridge" just before us; some careless mortal had left a switch open and we had run into a loaded coal train.

We were not so unfortunate as the passengers on "Zack Stubbs'" story train, as we did not have to wait for a physician, having a very good one on board who took care of everybody.

His kindness to us did not stop there, for when we reached the city after the street cars had stopped running for the night, he had a policeman call a carriage for us and sent us safely to our destination.

We were very thankful to know that no one was seriously injured in this accident, though the fireman had some bad cuts and bruises, and all of the passengers were more or less shaken up. And so ends my story of the railroad accident.—"Henrietta."

"Make Haste" makes ample apology for his sins of omission and may be sure of pardon, and a welcome whenever he can come:

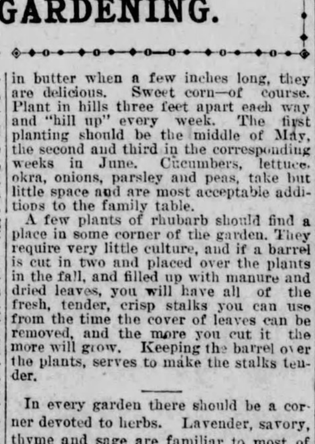
Dear M. G. R.'s:—How long it has been since I had the pleasure of a visit with you! My absence was not caused by a feeling that I was not still a member of the M. G. R., but because I have been so ashamed of myself for not sending in my instalment of the story which, by your courtesy, with eleven others I was elected to write. Had I been at home among my books and papers that chapter would have been written on time, but I was out on the "waves;" I lost The Blade; I lost sight of the M. G. R., and only at times remembered that I was one of the chosen twelve. So with the drifting against Life's swollen tide I failed to fulfill my acknowledged duty. During the time of which I speak there seemed to be no solution of the problem of life; everything had become rigid and real; dreams had lost their "empty solidity" and a grim future seemed beckoning me on—to what?

I had longed to be a man, and to go out into the wide world, but now that my desire was realized, I said: "O, that I were a boy again."

But I conquered all difficulties single handed, and now I tell you of my struggles, not because of any interest they may be to you for, doubtless, you have them of your own, but to bid you keep the fire of hope glowing; if despair seems inevitable, just look beyond where success awaits you.

Love all that is good; discountenance all that is evil; wish all people happiness and help them to obtain it; keep an even temper and live up to the M. G. R. mottos, and your little life will be happy, rich and fruitful of good.

Mrs. "Make Haste" joins me in sending best wishes to all who may read this.—"Make Haste."



Miss Prudence has a question to submit to the M. G. R. today. She will simply state it without comment, and asks that there should be a free and prompt response from all who are interested—and that should be every member. In this case, the admittance of the member in question will depend upon the answers received before April 20th.

The young lady writes that she wishes to become a member of the M. G. R., having read the letters for some time. She is very fond of music, and hopes to be graduated from several musical colleges and be a musician." Her "favorite sport" is hunting; she has "shot a lot of quail, rabbits and opossums." While taking a horseback ride lately, she attempted to kill an opossum without a gun, and dismounting, secured the animal—how, she does not say—thinking she had killed it. Finding soon that such was not the case, she made another attempt by "riding up to a fence and knocking its head against a post." She closes her account of the

Easter Fancies.

Individual Egg Salad.

Hard boil as many eggs as there are people to be served and when cold remove the shells cut a slice from the ends and with a small spoon remove the yolks without breaking the whites. Mix with yolks pepper, salt, a little butter and mustard; moisten with lemon juice sufficiently to make a paste and fill the emptied whites with the mixture. Replace the slice taken from the small end of the egg, place each one on a leaf of lettuce, in a small serving dish and when cold as ice serve with a cream mayonnaise.

Pepper Salad.

Take small, green peppers—a half of one for each person, remove the stem end and every trace of seeds; wash in cold water and let them stand in cold, salted water until needed. Shred fine one quart of crisp, white cabbage, one pint of finely chopped celery, salt and a very little pepper, and moisten with a cream mayonnaise. Fill the shells with this mixture and serve as a relish at dinner, in place of oysters. This amount will fill twelve shells.

Egg and Beet Salad.

Boil four beets until tender, place them in cold water and slip the skins from them and cut in slices. Cover with good cider vinegar, and set away in a covered dish until the next day. Boil hard four eggs and when cold remove the shells and cut the eggs in slices, crosswise. When ready to serve, place a slice of egg between two slices of the pickled beet and serve on a lettuce leaf, in individual dishes.

Banner Puzzlers

For February.

New Work..... Henry
Solutions..... Pauline

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at Salisbury, New Hampshire, in 1782. He graduated from Dartmouth College and began the practice of law in 1805. In 1812 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1822. From this time until his death, which occurred in 1852, near Boston, Massachusetts, he was constantly in public life as representative, senator or member of the cabinet. He was one of the greatest orators America has ever produced, and as a statesman he was second to none.

DIXIE.

2.—DECAPITATIONS.

Behead a forest path, and leave "to scold."

Behead hirsute, and leave well ventilated.

Behead visionary, and leave a kind of hard wood.

Behead to recuperate, and leave a confederate.

Behead a piece of furniture, and leave competent.

Behead exalted in spirit, and leave tardy.

Behead a hard, black wood, and leave lacking in flesh.

Behead mother of pearl, and leave a land measure.

The beheaded letters form a word that is supposed to indicate bad luck.

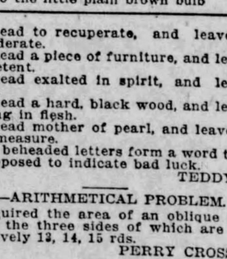
TEDDY.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Required the area of an oblique triangle the three sides of which are respectively 13, 14, 15 rds.

PERRY CROSS.

4.—A STAR.



1 to 3 the upper edge of a ship's side.
1 to 5 a small African antelope.
2 to 4 the residence of a dean.
2 to 6 an inhabitant.
3 to 5 a hermit.
6 to 4 to make void.

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

Who was the first man buried in a coffin?

PAULINE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "The hand is almost valueless at one end of the arm unless there is a brain at the other."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of March 30.

1.—Frederick Douglass.
2.—Tobacco.
3.—Side of room 20 ft. (See Chat.)
4.—Words forming double acrostic: Germ, Roma, anti, noun, tale. Primals, Grant; finals, Maine.
5.—The Arnee is the largest known animal of the ox kind. It is a native of India, and is found chiefly in the forests at the base of the Himilayas, never descending into the low plains. It is usually regarded by naturalists as a wild variety of buffalo. A pair of horns in the British museum measure more than six feet each along the outer curve. When the head of the Arnee is placed with the muzzle on the ground it requires the outstretched arms of a man to grasp the joints of these horns. From the manner in which the Arnee is introduced in Indian paintings, it would seem to have been sometimes tamed, as it is represented there as carrying a native on its back.
6.—R. B. Sheridan wrote:
"They only babble who practice not reflection;
I shall think—and thought is silence."

Chat.

The solution sent by Geo. Vore to his problem answered today is this:

The length, width and height of the room are equal, then twice the square of one side is equal to the square of the diagonal; and ½ is equal to the base of the angle formed by drawing a line from upper corner of the room to the center of the floor. Then let 1 equal the length of one side, then twice the square of 1 equals the square of the diagonal, which is 2 times the square of 1; then ¼ of any number is equal to the square of its half, then ¼ of twice 1 squared equals the square of the base at floor. (1 squared) plus ¼ (1) equals 3-2 of (1 squared) (24 and ½ squared) equals 600 and ¼, 3-2 of (1 squared) equals 300; ½ equals 200; then (1 squared) equals 400, and the sq. rt. of 400 is 20.

There was only a small class present this morning, but the Schoolmistress thinks some of her pupils have been "unavoidably detained," perhaps, and will credit their answers when they do come just the same.

Perry Cross and George Vore were the only ones reciting, while Professor B. M. brought in a problem that had to be refused because he did not also bring its solution. Try again, Professor.

Chas. McF., thank you for the problem. It will be used very soon.

THE LANTERN PEOPLE.

I had been thinking how strange a thing it was that I disliked so many people and like so few. Only to look at some persons seemed enough to put me out of humor and make me feel like saying cross things. But there were others (although not near so many of them whom I loved to meet, and whom I could hardly be cross to if I tried. I had been thinking about this, when I fell asleep and had a dream.

I thought I was carried away to a strange country where it was always dark. No morning ever came there, the sun never shone and there were no stars in the sky. Yet people were living there, and I could see them walking about. But they were very strange people, such as I had never seen before, nor heard of, nor even thought of. I called them the Lantern People because they looked like great lanterns with lights inside of them that shone through. And they were of a very strange shape, for they had ever so many sides, and on every side was a picture. Some were pretty and some were ugly pictures. Every person I saw had both pretty and ugly sides.

Of course I was very much surprised, and stood looking a long while; for the people could not see me, though I could see them and was close to them. On some of their sides were pictures of snakes, wasps and pigs; on other sides, of doves, lambs, flowers and such beautiful things. And now I want to tell you a very curious thing about the way these people did when they met each other. I noticed when a man met another in the street, he would quickly turn around one of his sides, so that the man he met could see it and nothing else—that is, nothing but the picture that was on the side turned toward him.

While I stood watching I saw a man coming along, and he turned almost the whole way round, so as to bring the picture of a dog in front, where it could be most plainly seen. It was a bull-dog—one of the sort that shows its teeth, very ugly and savage-looking. I could not understand why he should take so much trouble to turn out that ugly picture (for he had prettier ones that I could see) until I saw another man coming toward him who turned out a picture uglier still. It was of a wolf.

As soon as they came close up to each other the pictures seemed to be alive. I was astonished to see their eyes move and their mouths open and shut, seeming to snap at one another, and all I could hear were barkings and growlings until they had gone, the fierce beasts trying to bite each other as far as I could see them.

Next came a little girl. Happening to look behind her, she saw another little girl following her. At once she turned around one of her sides, that had the picture of a wasp on it, but the little girl who was coming after her turned the picture of a beautiful butterfly. As soon as they met, the wasp began to buzz and dart out its sharp sting, and I saw the butterfly fluttering and fluttering, till presently it was scared away and the picture of a great spider came in its place. Then the spider seemed to dart at the wasp, and the wasp tried to sting the spider, and the little girls went off quarreling as fiercely as the two men had done.

Next I saw a young woman. She was prettier than any other of the Lantern People that I had seen. I saw her coming from a long way down the street, and she never turned her sides, no matter whom she met, but always kept one picture in front, and that was of a dove. It had a ring of black around its neck and an olive leaf in its beak. I thought to myself what a beautiful picture! Just then another young woman came up and pushed rudely against her, and I saw this rude one turn out the picture of a snake. And the snake hissed and darted out its forked tongue, but the dove would not go. All it did was to coo softly and flutter its wings and hold out the olive leaf.

When the snake found that it could not frighten the dove away, it began to creep off itself, as if ashamed; and what was my surprise to see presently another dove come in its place! And the doves began to coo to each other, and to looked pleased and happy, and the two young women took hold of each other's hand; then they put their arms around one another's neck and kissed each other, and so walked happily away. And I awoke. This was the end of my dream.—Charles Foster, Author of the Story of the Bible.

THE LITTLE BROWN BULB.

The bulb had had a long, long sleep,
But one day it awoke,
And from its little plain brown shell
It very quickly broke.
It stretched its long, white, slender roots
Down in the water deep,
And soon above the colored glass
Green leaves began to peep.

"It's growing simply splendidly!"
A little maiden said,
At which the bulb, with joy and pride,
Held up its green-crown'd head,
And spreading out its fresh young leaves,
And putting forth its strength,
It slowly grew each day until
A bud appeared at length.

The little close-bound petals all
Unfolded to the light,
And spread their dainty, bell-like cups
To form a blossom white;
And so the little plain brown bulb
Turned out at length to be
A lovely, pure white hyacinth,
Most beautiful to see!

"How sweet it is!" the maiden said,
And dipped her little nose
Into the fragrant hyacinth:
"Woever could suppose
That once 'twas such an ugly thing?
I'm sure it seemed to be
More like an onion than a flow'r,
When first 'twas given me!"

The pretty blossom bloomed until
At last there came a day
When it began to droop its head,
And soon to fad away.
And then the plain brown bulb appeared
As simple as before,
And, with a little plaintive sigh,
Fell fast asleep once more.

—Constance M. Lowe in Father Tuck's Annual.

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Kidney Disease
Bladder Trouble
Rheumatism

Are you in the grip of a Uric Acid Disease? This will cure you; prove it free.

It did this for legions of others, among them such well-known persons as Mrs. L. Clark, Chandler, Tex.; G. G. Rector, Marshall, N. C.; Mrs. Mack Devean, Noank, Conn.; Archibald Ritchie, Mt. Forest, Ont., Can.; Mrs. C. H. Sweetland, Hamburg, Iowa; Ph. J. Brown, Kalispell, Mont., and it will surely do it for you. Write to the Turnock Medical Co., 2636 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., and since every free treatment is accompanied by a 68-page illustrated book going fully into all the details, it behooves you to send your name and address promptly for these free offerings. Do so today sure, for you cannot justly say you are incurable until you have tried this really remarkable treatment, and as neither money nor even stamps are asked for, you should certainly make a free test of it at once.

INDEMNITY PROVED BAR

New Effort to Gain Cessation of Hostilities Is Along Entirely Different Lines.

St. Petersburg, Aril 7.—The Japanese insistence upon indemnity rather than indisposition to conclude peace at this time, later information indicates wrecked the recent attempt to bring the warring powers into negotiations. Another effort on different lines to bring Russia and Japan together is believed to be under way, the powers now being French and English financial interests with heavy connections in the two countries.

MRS. MARCONI IN AMERICA

English Bride of Wireless Telegraph Man Here on a Visit.

New York, April 5.—Chevalier Gurelmo Marconi and his bride, who was the Honorable Miss Beatrice O'Brien, are here for a six weeks' stay and will visit Canada, where the wireless wizard will look after some business interests. It is Mrs. Marconi's first trip across the Atlantic. Mrs. Marconi was much impressed as she arrived in New York at the tail

THE HON. MRS. WILLIAM MARCONI.

buildings, but she expressed more interest in a trip through the subway or "tube," as she called it, than in the masonry over the ground. The air in our tubes," she said, "is very bad. I understand the atmosphere in the tubes here is very good. If that be so, we ought to improve our underground system so as to make breathing tolerable while riding."

WAIT CLASH OF FLEETS

Believed Russian Admiral Has Second Rendezvous in the Pacific Ocean.

Tokio, April 10.—Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's second Pacific squadron has not been reported here since it passed Singapore. Its whereabouts and the plans of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky are subjects of the keenest general speculation.

It is quite generally assumed that Vice Admiral Rojestvensky does not desire an immediate battle, and that he will attempt to reach Vladivostok where there are docks and shops or seize a base.

The latter course is deemed unsatisfactory on account of poor facilities and the danger of political complications.

Many believe that the Russian naval commander has a second rendezvous in the Pacific ocean, and that he will speedily quit the China sea and go eastward of the Philippines.

If Vladivostok is his objective the Pacific is considered to be more favorable for the accomplishment of his purpose, although it depends on Vice Admiral Rojestvensky himself.

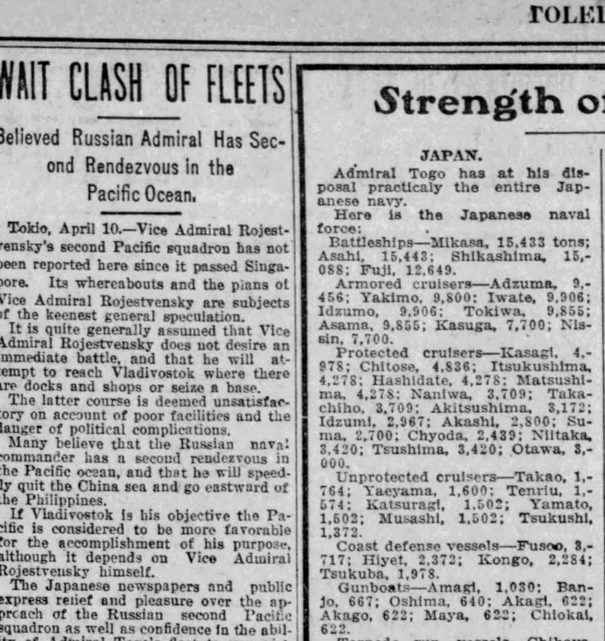
The Japanese newspapers and public express relief and pleasure over the approach of the Russian second Pacific squadron as well as confidence in the ability of Admiral Togo's fleet to vanquish it.

St. Petersburg, April 10.—The outbreak of enthusiasm aroused in military and naval circles at the prospect of a sea fight which may change the whole complexion of the war finds no echo in the Liberal press which views with something akin to alarm even the remote possibility of a turn of fortune which would strengthen the government at home.

The Chauvinistic organs, however, are filled with long articles discussing Admiral Rojestvensky's chances, but they are all based on the theory that the whole squadron has reached the China sea. The Novoe Vremya highly commends the admiral for having safely accomplished the difficult feat of bringing the squadron through, declaring the die is now cast.

The Bourse Gazette manifests undisguised pleasure at the scare in British shipping circles and the flurry in insurance rates produced by the sudden appearance of the Russian squadron off Singapore after the British had convinced themselves that the squadron would never go to the far East. Japan, says the Bourse Gazette, now stands to lose the mastery of the sea altogether with the fruits of all of her successes on land.

Other papers express doubt as to whether a sea fight is imminent, expressing the opinion that Rojestvensky is likely to await Rear Admiral Nebogatoff and that Admiral Togo will retire closer to the base before accepting the battle. Strict orders have been issued to the officers on duty at the admiralty not to



VICE ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY.

make public any portion of the long report which arrived here yesterday from Singapore.

Nothing is procurable in regard to the whereabouts of the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff and other Russian warships reported to be missing from the squadron which passed Singapore. It is said they may be following as a second division. No anxiety is manifested at the admiralty where in reply to a question an officer said:

"The foreign press and the Japanese are probably more worried about the location of the vessels than we are."

There is reason to believe that Rojestvensky is on board the Kniaz Souvaroff, and that the division which passed Singapore Saturday is in command of a rear admiral.

Is Bound for Batavia.

Amsterdam, April 10.—A dispatch to the Handelsblad from Batavia, Island of Java, says that a Russian squadron is near Muntok, and that it is expected to arrive at Batavia today.

There are two Muntoks in the East Indies, one comparatively near Batavia and the other far distant from that port. To reach either of them it would seem that the squadron referred to may have entered the Java sea through the Straits of Sunda, though it is possible that part of the Russian squadron which passed Singapore Saturday may have turned south when out of sight of land and have reached Muntok on the island of Banka, off the southeast coast of the island of Sumatra, some 250 miles from Batavia. The second Muntok is situated at the extreme northeastern part of the island of Celebes and is too far away to enable a squadron there to reach Batavia under about five days.

Fleet Was at Anchor.

Singapore Straits Settlement, April 10—The latest information in regard to the Russian squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Enquist, which passed here Saturday afternoon, was brought here today by the British steamer Gregory Apier. The latter yesterday sighted the Russian ships twenty miles northeast of Maki, one of the islands of the Ananbas group, about 150 miles northeast of Singapore. The Russians were at anchor when the Gregory Apier passed them. Information has also been received here to the effect that four warships, apparently Japanese, were off Cape St. James, near Saigon, April 7.

Will Enforce Neutrality.

Manila, April 10.—The American vice consul at Singapore reports that a Russian fleet, consisting of six battleships, six cruisers, six converted cruisers, eight torpedo boat destroyers, one hospital ship, one repair ship and sixteen colliers, have passed Singapore, headed this way. The American cruiser Raleigh, torpedo boat destroyers Barry and Chauncey and the supply ship General Alvaro have been dispatched to patrol the west coast of Palawan Island to enforce neutrality. Three other destroyers are preparing to sail.

Cowards Are Pilloried.

Gunshu Pass, April 10.—General Linevitch has pilloried a number of officers who displayed cowardice during the battle of Mukden, publicly disgracing them by posting their names at all the division headquarters, while some of them were ignominiously drummed out of camp.

Turning Movement Begins.

Harbin, April 10.—Information received at the Russian headquarters seems to definitely establish the fact that only Chinese bandits, under the lead of Japanese officers, together with some Japanese cavalry, are operating westward toward Tsitsihar, their object evidently being to raid the railroad communications. There is, however, a real turning movement eastward of Kirin, said to be under the command of General Oku.

The roads have grown desperately bad. On the flat ground there are seas of mud. Japanese proclamations have been issued, giving the state of the roads as an excuse for the date of their entry into Harbin having been changed from April 10 to April 30.

Strength of the Fleets

JAPAN.

Admiral Togo has at his disposal practicaly the entire Japanese navy.

Here is the Japanese naval force:

Battleships—Mikasa, 15,433 tons; Asahi, 15,442; Shikashima, 15,088; Fuji, 12,649.

Armored cruisers—Adzuma, 9,456; Yakimo, 9,800; Iwate, 9,906; Idzumo, 9,906; Tokiwa, 9,855; Asama, 9,855; Kasuga, 7,700; Nissin, 7,700.

Protected cruisers—Kasagi, 4,978; Chitose, 4,836; Itsukushima, 4,278; Hashidate, 4,278; Matsushima, 4,278; Naniwa, 3,709; Takachiho, 3,709; Akitsushima, 3,172; Idzumi, 2,967; Akashi, 2,800; Suma, 2,700; Chyoda, 2,439; Niitaka, 3,420; Tsushima, 3,420; Otawa, 3,000.

Unprotected cruisers—Takao, 1,764; Yaeyama, 1,600; Tenriu, 1,574; Katsuragi, 1,502; Yamato, 1,502; Musashi, 1,502; Tsukushi, 1,372.

Coast defense vessels—Fusoo, 3,717; Hiyet, 2,372; Kongo, 2,284; Tsukuba, 1,978.

Gunboats—Amagi, 1,030; Banjo, 667; Oshima, 640; Akagi, 622; Akago, 622; Maya, 622; Chiokai, 622.

Torpedo gun vessels—Chihaya, 1,250; Tatsuta, 865.

Torpedo boat destroyers—Shirahumo, Asashio, Harusama, Murasame, Akatsuki, Kasumi, Ikatsuchi, Inadsuma, Akebono, Sazanami, Oboro, Shinonome, Murakumo, Yugiri, Shiranui, Kagero, Usugumo, Asagiri, Hayatori.

RUSSIA.

Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet consists of forty-eight vessels in all. It is not known what tactical division he has made of this force.

His fleet is composed as follows:

Battleships—Alexander III, 13,516 tons; Borodino, 13,516; Orel, 13,515; Kniaz Suvaroff, 13,516; Sissoi Veliky, 10,400; Navarin, 10,200; Oslabya.

Armored cruisers—Nakimoff, 8,524 tons; Donskoi, 5,983.

Protected cruisers—Oleg, 6,675 tons; Aurora, 6,630; Svetlana, 3,862; Zhemchug, 3,106; Izumrud, 3,106; Olmaz, 3,00.

Unprotected cruisers—Kuban, 114,000 tons; Terek, 14,000; Ural, 12,000; Rion, 12,000, and Dnelper, 12,00 (all converted merchant men.)

Transports—Okean, 12,000; Voronej, 10,500; Kieff, 10,500; Vladimir, 12,500; Korea, 12,500; Tamboff, 8,600; Yahoslav, 8,600; Orel, 7,650; Kamtchatka, 7,200; Meteor, 7,000; Kital, 7,000; Jupiter, 7,000; Esjeranza (cold storage ship), 6,500; Mercury, 6,500; Anadir and Gortschakoff. One of these transports has been reported as having turned back to Europe with sick.

Torpedo boat destroyers—Bledovy, Buiny, Bulstry, Bezupretchny, Blestiashty, Bravy, Bodry, Rezity, Gromki, Gronziy, Riany and Presorlivy.

MET TO STUDY CHOLERA

But Soon Branched Off to Politics and Ended Up by Hearing Revolutionary Speeches.

Moscow, April 6.—The congress of doctors from all parts of Russia, which was summoned to meet in Moscow under the auspices of the Pirogofn Medical society, to devise means for combatting the expected visitation of cholera, which congress was first prohibited but later granted permission to meet, under the condition that it discuss only scientific questions, has justified the apprehensions of the authorities by adopting as its first step in the anti-cholera crusade a set of resolutions calling for the execution of the whole of the radical political program.

This grafting of political considerations upon the ostensible medical aims of the gathering is justified, the speakers argue, in the incapacity of the present administration to cope adequately with cholera.

The resolutions declare that an improvement in economic conditions of the people is necessary. As a basis for the preservation of health and the future prevention of epidemics, it is imperative to have radical changes in the tax laws, an increase in the quantity of land allotted to peasants, and to satisfy the demands of the industrial classes and grant all concessions necessary to completely tranquilize the ignorant population, among whom otherwise it would be impossible to execute sanitary measures. Even the lives of doctors, the resolutions aver, would be in danger. The proposals culminated in a demand for the immediate convocation of a constituent assembly on the basis of a universal secret ballot without distinction as to sex, nationality or religion.

The congress, in which there are over 1,300 delegates, representing nearly every district of European Russia, also demanded the immediate stoppage of the war, declaring that a policy of conquest and adventure had thrown the country into terrible and extensive poverty, in which cholera would flourish.

This action of the congress was not unexpected, as the medical profession of Russia is largely composed of Jews and Poles, and has been subjected to the radical influence of the universities.

The delegates professed extreme alarm at alleged attempts to incite the ignorant classes against the educated liberals, and the whole spirit of the resolutions breathes overtures to the working classes for united action.

Among the demands set forth in the resolutions are the transfer of the police to control by executives of the local governments, guarantees of freedom of speech, the press and assembly; union for strikes, amnesty for all political and religious prisoners and exiles, equality of all nationalities, languages and religions before the law; general compulsory education; separation of church and state, introduction of an income tax, abolition of indirect taxes and the main points of the Gopon petition of the St. Petersburg workmen of January 22.

One resolution favored responsibility of the ministry to a representative assembly.

After the adoption of the resolutions a number of radical speeches were made.

The last act of the congress of doctors from all parts of Russia which was in session here yesterday, was to dispatch a telegram to Maxim Gorky, addressed to him as "a valiant defender of the rights of man," and saying:

"Sympathizing with your misfortunes the congress wishes you a speedy recovery, a suspension of the proceedings against you and the restoration of your complete liberty."

Peasants Terrorize Country.

St. Petersburg, April 6.—The reports of peasant uprisings in the Baltic provinces, especially in Lithuania and Courland, continue extremely disquieting. Although Cossack and infantry patrols are scattered through the country, the troops are unable to stop the plundering of estates by the larger peasant bands. At Werra, where a regiment of Cossacks fired on a mob which had complete possession of the town, the rioters were dispersed, but they broke up into smaller bands which terrorized the neighboring land owners. Similar incidents have occurred at other places. The small bands drive off cattle, burn barns and fodder and help themselves to grain and provisions. Despatches from dozens of places tell of panic produced by the depredations of roving bands of peasants.

HER MILLIONS COUNTED

Fortune Left by Late Mrs. Stanford Amounts to $7,000,000.

San Francisco, April 5.—It is now known that Mrs. Jane Lathrope Stanford left an estate valued at $7,000,000. A formal inventory has not yet been made, but the interested parties have already closely figured the present worth of the several properties making up the value of the estate and in their opinion it will not fall below the amount mentioned.

According to Mrs. Stanford's will, $3,125,000 is to go for legacies and bequests. This will leave a residue of not less than $3,875,000, all of which, by the terms of the will, is to go to swell the funds of the Stanford university.

Prison for Threatening Roosevelt.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 7.—Alexander E. Granville Gordon, charged with sending a threatening letter to President Roosevelt, was sentenced to one year in the Stillwater prison by Judge Page Morris, of the United States circuit court here yesterday. Gordon asked for leniency, saying that he was under the influence of cocaine at the time he wrote the letter. He promised to reform. Letters read in court showed Gordon to be a descendant of an honored English family.

COAST IS UNPROTECTED

Believed Two Big Fleets Will Meet in Straits.

St. Petersburg, April 11.—Whether Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's battleship division passed through the Strait of Sunda or the Strait of Malacca, it is practically certain now that he is moving to effect a juncture with the division which passed Singapore April 8. It is possible that this may not take place until the two divisions reach Cape Padaran, on the east coast of Cochin China.

The dispatches from Singapore naming the ships which passed there Saturday are erroneous in several particulars, notably in the case of the Furst Bismarck, rechristened the Don, which is still at Libau.

The cruiser Russ was fitted with a captive balloon for observation purposes, and, though she left originally with Rojestvensky at a trial off Gothland, the rope connecting the balloon with the ship parted and the balloon was lost. The Russ consequently was compelled to return. Later, she went out with Admiral Botrovsky's division.

According to the admiralty's information the Japanese have had an observation squadron in the waters off Labuan, British Borneo, where they took the same advantage of British neutrality as Rojestvensky did of French neutrality at Madagascar, and this squadron is believed to have been summoned to remain in touch with the Russians until they go north to the Strait of Fomosa, where it is believed here a battle will occur.

Considering the vital nature of the issue the admiralty is inclined to think that Admiral Togo will not dare to send ships to Vladivostok or leave vessels behind him to cope with the Russian vessels at that port, and that the Japanese coast and the transport fleet will practically have to shift for themselves until the naval battle is fought.

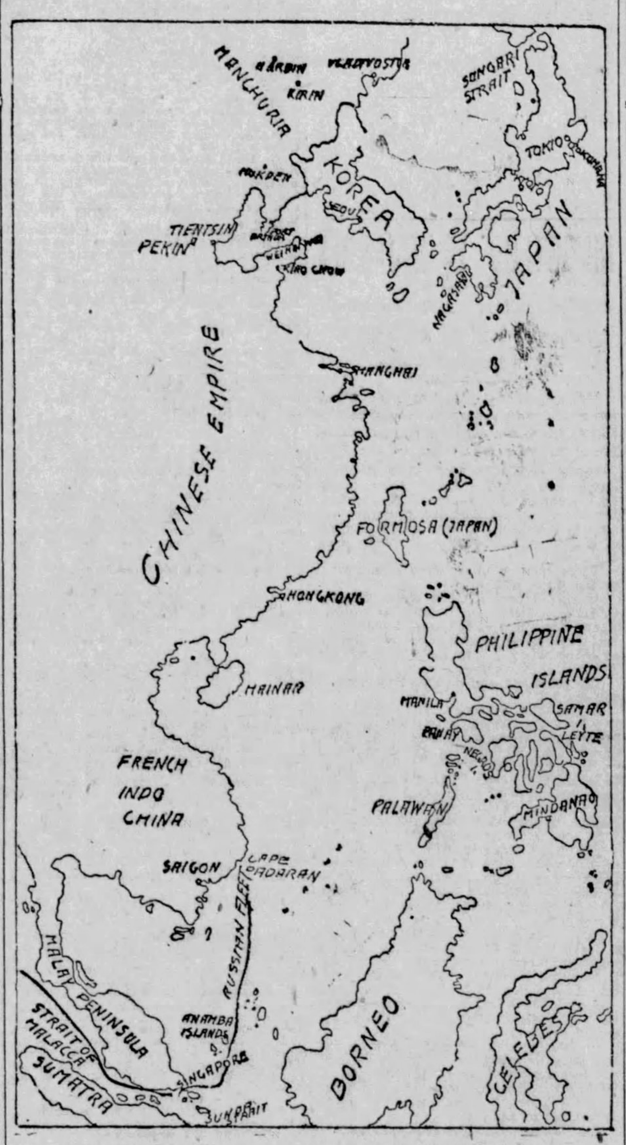
The principal coast cities of Japan are well protected by fortifications, and the Russian cruisers at Vladivostok, not being heavily armored, could not attack them, but havoc could be created among the Japanese transports and commercial ships.

So far as ascertainable, Rojestvensky has no intention of putting into Sagon, the entrance to that port being narrow, but it is believed he will remain in the open sea.

It is learned that the Russian ships have on board patent appliances consisting of steel brushes attached to a sort of bellyband which, running under the vessel, can be used quite effectively to clean the bottom. The speed of warships in this way it is calculated can be increased at least a knot. The admiralty is greatly gratified at the speed developed by the squadron while steaming across the Indian ocean, which is officially figured at nine instead of eight knots, as the ships made a detour northward in the direction of Jibutil in order to create the initial impression that they intended to joint Admiral Nebogoff's division.

Naval men here consider that the speed attained with such a heterogeneous squadron is a remarkable feat and a shining testimonial to Rojestvensky's capacity. The admiralty is not harboring any delusions on the score of the opinions of foreign experts based upon the theory that Togo's ships are armed with guns which were worn out at Port Arthur as the officials here know that there have been heavy shipments of guns from England during the past few months.

SCENE OF EXPECTED BATTLE



It is believed that the cruiser and battleship divisions of Rojestvensky's fleet will meet at Cape Padoran before sailing north through the China sea. The cruisers were sighted off Singapore having passed through the Straits of Malacca, while the battleship division probably went south of Sumatra and through the Sunda straits.

The Japanese fleet under Admiral Togo is supposed to be cruising about the island of Fomosa, the vicinity of the expected battle.

"Why Do I Take Cardui?"

writes MRS. JELEMMA MULLINS, of Odessa, W. Va.: "Because, after suffering for several years with womb trouble, and trying different doctors and medicines without obtaining relief, I at last found, in

WINE of CARDUI
Woman's Best Friend

a golden medicine for all my ills, and can recommend it above all others for female complaints."

It cures backache, headache, monthly pains, diseased womb or ovaries, irregular, painful or unhealthy menstrual flow, and all ailments from which sick women suffer.

A perfect tonic for delicate women.

At every drug store, in $1.00 bottles.

WRITE US A LETTER

freely and frankly in strictest confidence telling us all your symptoms and troubles. We will send free advice (in plain sealed envelope), how to cure them. Address: Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

DEATH RATE STAYS SAME

Wolff's Remedy Is Unsuccessful at New York.

New York, April 8.—There is no longer any hope that the diphtheria antitoxin will cure cerebro-spinal meningitis. It was said positively last night at Gouverneur hospital that the net result of the treatment there, from January 20 to date, was a death rate of the same percentage as prevailed there last year, when the antitoxin was not used.

In the beginning there were high expectations of great results from this treatment, which originated with Dr. Arthur J. Wolff, bacteriologist of the board of health of Hartford, Conn. He treated four cases with the serum and all recovered.

The treatment was first taken up in this city by Dr. Edward Waltzfelder, consulting physician to the Randall's Island hospital and visiting physician to Gouverneur hospital. Under his direction during January and February the diphtheria serum was injected into 17 patients, of whom eight recovered. The experiments have been continued by Dr. Edwin A. Colton, house physician at Gouverneur.

The meningitis commission, the bacteriologists and other officials of the health department and physicians and scientists generally gave a like adverse verdict on the serum.

Prof. William H. Park, bacteriologist of the board of health, said yesterday that there was little likelihood that any meningitis antitoxin would develop from present experiments. Anyway, he said, it would be a month or two before the serum could be produced. This feeling of skepticism is known to pervade the meningitis commission.

Meantime the meningitis epidemic keeps on spreading in New York and through all the territory within 250 miles. There were 18 death yesterday in the greater city; 13 in Manhattan, 2 in the Bronx, 3 in Brooklyn and none in Queens and Richmond.

In Brooklyn the epidemic is on the decline, temporarily at least.

Many persons have consulted the health department about the advisability of taking their children out of the city. It was said meningitis is no more prevalent here than elsewhere, in proportion to the population. It is present in many smaller cities, and in towns and villages which are considered to be health resorts.

There is scarcely any place where it does not exist this spring to some extent. According to the New York health officials it will gradually spread until it has extended over every state in the Union. Notwithstanding the total deaths in Manhattan last year—1,003, the rate was only 4.85 per 10,000. That is, only about one person in 2,000 died. Fifty per cent of all the victims are children under 5 years.

At the antitoxin laboratory of the Willard Parker hospital, experiments are being made every day to find large animals that are susceptible to the cerebro-spinal meningitis germ.

VICE ADMIRAL TOGO

ARTIST WHO DESIGNED FLAG OF THE CONFEDERACY.

THE THREE FLAG DESIGNS MADE BY MR. MARSCHALL.

NICOLA MARSCHALL DESIGNER OF THE CONFEDERATE UNIFORM AND FLAG

In a well known business building in the city of Louisville, Ky., is a time stained room, rich in its memories and traditions of the old south.

It is the art studio of Nicola Marschall, portrait painter and designer of the uniform and flag of the Confederate states. From his Prussian home, where he was trained in the painter's art, he came to America at one of the most picturesque periods of this country's history, the gold fever days of '49.

The story of how Mr. Marschall came to design the uniform and flag of the Confederacy is best told in his own words:

"I returned to America in '859, after a visit in Europe, and located in Marion. There I painted many portraits of the wealthy.

"Mrs. Napoleon Lockett, a beautiful woman of an old Virginia family and the wife of a planter, lived at Marion. Her eldest son married the daughter of Governor Moore, and one of her younger sons married one of the younger daughters of Governor Moore.

"Soon came the first notes of war. Mrs. Lockett was as loyal a daughter as the south had. She came to me one day and said: 'Mr. Marschall, we have seceded, and the Confederate government wants a flag. Will you make us a design? It must not be too unlike the United States flag, but different enough to be distinguished at a distance.'

"I took pencil and paper and made three different designs. The first was of two red stripes and one of white, with a blue field bearing in the upper left hand corner seven white stars, indicating the number of states that had then seceded. The second design had the field of stars at the extreme left of the white stripe instead of the top red stripe. The third design had the two red stripes at top and bottom, the white stripe in the middle with the blue field and white stars in the center."

The first design made by Mr. Marschall was adopted by the Confederate government. This flag—the Stars and Bars—was raised on the staff above the capitol at Montgomery, Ala., on March 4, 1861, by Miss J. C. Tyler, of Virginia, granddaughter of John Tyler.

"Mrs. Lockett thanked me for the designs and started to go," said Mr. Marschall. "Then she came back, adding: 'We also want a design for a uniform, Mr. Marschall. Can't you suggest one?'

"The thought occurred to me of the gray uniforms I had seen worn by the Austrian sharpshooters. I made several rough sketches, indicating the gray color, and also the colors on the collars to denote the branch of the service—buff for officers, yellow for cavalry, blue for infantry, red for artillery, etc.

"It did not occur to me that I had done anything worthy of note. I simply made the sketches at the request of Mrs. Lockett. I knew no more about them from then until I found that the uniform and one of the flags had been adopted by the Confederacy."

DALLES-CELILO CANAL

Deed Has Passed and Construction Can Begin.

Portland, Ore., April 7.—The state of Oregon has delivered to Major W. C. Langfitt a deed conveying title to the government of the entire right-of-way for The Dalles-Celilo canal. This action removes the last obstacle to the construction of the canal and insures the early beginning of work.

This great undertaking is a canal and locks around an obstruction in the Columbia river about 100 miles east of Portland. The construction of the canal will make it possible to transport by water almost the entire wheat crop of eastern Oregon, eastern Washington and Idaho, which last year amounted to about 45,000,000 bushels, to the Pacific ocean. The length of the waterway that will be opened to traffic will be over 500 miles and will reach from the Pacific ocean to Lewiston, Idaho.

We Will Buy

A 50c. Bottle of Liquozone and Give it to You to Try.

We want you to know about Liquozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Liquozone.

We Paid $100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of difficult cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anaemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhoea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

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I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free, I will take it.

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W 809 Give full address—write plainly.

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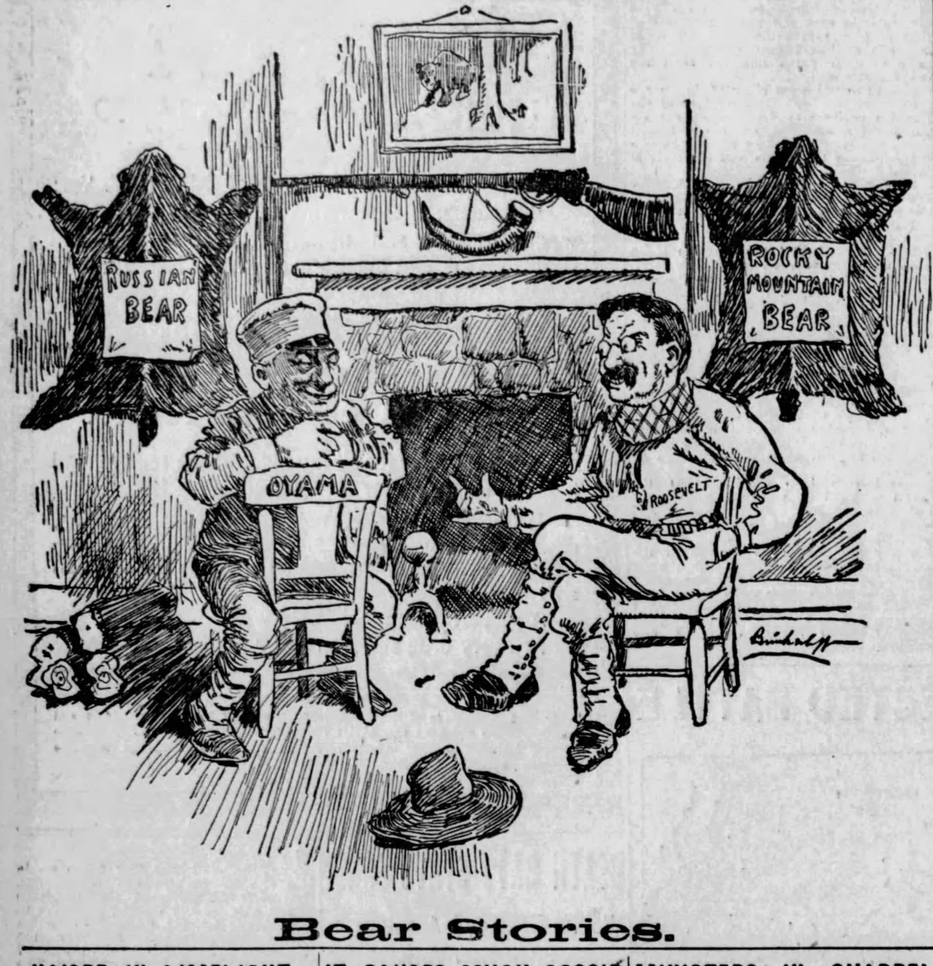
BICYCLES ON TRIAL

for 10 days. We ship on approval to anyone without a cent deposit. Finest guaranteed 1905 Models $10 to $24 with Coaster Brakes & Puncture-Proof Tires, 1903 & 1904 Models $7 to $12 of best makes. 500 Second-Hand Wheels All makes & Models $3 to $8 good as new. RIDER AGENTS WANTED in each town at good pay. Write at once for Special Offer on sample bicycle. TIRES, SUNDRIES, AUTOMOBILES. MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. W 44 CHICAGO



Bear Stories.

KAISER IN LIMELIGHT.

Supplants Czar in Today's Gossip of Europe.

London, April 11.—The kaiser has supplanted the czar as the most prominent figure in the European political situation. The change, no doubt, it mutually satisfactory to the two sovereigns. The role which the German emperor has adopted is still obscure, but it may be assumed that his present activity is part of a plan of German aggrandizement in the great readjustment of international relationships which is certainly impending.

Emperor William has deliberately affronted France in Morocco, and the French press and public have maintained an admirable steadiness in the face of a challenge.

England has still further emphasized this week her support of the French position, and Foreign Minister Delcasse's declaration that the plans of the French would not be altered by Germany's action has forced upon the kaiser the neecssity of some definite action or the abandonment of his empty protest.

It is certain, moreover, that Emperor William is now taking an active advisory interst in the Russo-Japanese crisis. It is of course denied that the visit of Prince Henry to the czar has any political purpose; verybody believes just the contrary, and Russian opinion is much perplexed over the kaiser's attitude.

One of the kaiscr's moves toward control of the general political situation which failed to receive public support, the marked political color of his toast to King Victor Emmanuel at Naples, is contrasted with the affectionate sobriety of the king's response. The Italian press, except the Catholic organs, shows no enthusiasm over the kaiser's encomiums of the Triple Alliance.

Public opinion in Italy thinks more of good relations with France and the traditional friendship of Great Britain than of the necessity for increasing armaments, the Morocco question and other interests dear to the heart of the kaiser. In fact, Italy no longer takes great concern in the affairs of the Triple Alliance.

The comments of the newspapers are all pacific, in marked contrast to the aggressive or ambitious tone of Emperor William's utterances. The Giornale d'Italia, one of the leading newspapers of Rome, does not hesitate to declare in favor of a readjustment of international alliances.

The Paris Temps, in a clearly inspired article, makes a firm and conciliatory declaration of the French attitude in regard to the kaiser's demonstration. Germany's action in Morocco, it says, is due either to a misunderstanding or a maneuver. If it is the former, the French government freely declares its readiness to explain matters; if the latter, France will prove her moderation by offering her resolutions that her intentions are absolutely unchanged. In either case, says the Temps, it now behooves those who have modified their opinions or designs to furnish explanations to those who have changed one or the other.

A report finds credence today that King Edward, in the course of his Mediterranean cruise will pay a brief visit to Tangier. This will fairly represent English opinion of the kaiser's maneuvers, for his action is more strongly resented in Great Britain than in France itself.

GOFF'S BOYS ARE HUNTERS

Sons of President's Guide Bring in Bobcat and Mountain Lion.

Glenwood Springs, Col., April 6.—John Goff, President Roosevelt's guide, recently sent out his two sons, 14 and 11 years old, to look up stray cattle. They returned with a live bobcat and a dead mountain lion.

A prize had been offered to the boys for a live bobcat. They took two of their father's lion dogs, and soon had a large cat at bay in a shallow cave. They roped the cat and dragged it to a pole cage they had built. The cat made a hot fight.

Leaving the cat to be brought in by wagon, they started for home, when their dogs treed a large mountain lion. The elder boy had a rifle and brought the lion down at the first shot. The happy hunters dragged the carcass home.

An Asthma Cure at Last.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for Asthma, in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanic product found on the Congo river, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases, are really marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years' standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant Compound. Among others, many ministers of the Gospel testify to its wonderful powers.

Rev. S. H. Eisenberg, Ph. D., Centre Hall, Pa., perhaps one of the worst cases, was permanently cured after many years' suffering. **Rev. D. S. Hopkins,** Wilson, Ind. Ter., writes May 25th, his wife was cured two years ago, after eight years' suffering. **Rev. F. F. Wyatt, the noted Evangelist,** Abilene, Texas, writes, was cured of Hay-Fever and Asthma after eight years' suffering and had no return of the disease. **Mr. L. H. Johnson,** of Gainesville, Ga., Manager of the Gainesville Shoe Co., writes, the Kola Compound is a death blow to Asthma. It cured my daughter after all hope had gone, and words are inadequate to express our gratitude to the Importers.

To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of The Blade who suffers from any form of Asthma. This is very fair, and we advise sufferers to send for a case. It costs you nothing and you should surely try it.

IT CAUSES MUGH GOSSIP

Rebates Are Taken by the Government.

Washington, April 11.—While President Roosevelt is doing all he can to stop the payment of rebates by railroads his cabinet is violating the law by accepting rebates. Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, with an eye to economy, backed by an opinion of the law officer of his department, has, on behalf of the geological survey, made arrangements with a number of railroads tapping the arid and semiarid regions of the west, to grant special rates upon shipments made by contractors engaged upon irrigation work.

There has been no secret about the matter. The granting of rebates has been widely advertised, and the contractors in making their prices are governed by the assurance that their freight charges will be a certain percentage below the regular published rates.

The government is the gainer. Whatever is saved by the rebates is deducted from the amount the irrigation work would otherwise cost. It develops, however, that the comptroller of the currency, who has supervision over the accounts, holds the opinion that the secretary of the interior and the officials of the geological survey have violated the law prohibiting the acceptance of rebates.

The government has a right under the law to special rates, but the comptroller is unable to construe the contractor's shipments as government shipments. He says:

"If I may be permitted to express an opinion as to the legality of such transactions when considered in relation to sections 2 and 22 of the interstate commerce acts of February 4, 1887 and 1889, I would say that it is extremely doubtful if either can be maintained. By what authority the government can contract with a railroad that a contractor's plant shall receive a rebate in freights not applicable to other shippers is beyond my comprehension.

"If this right exists it might as well extend to flour, hay and other commodities and the vehicles used by a contractor in making delivery to the government. But granting such right exists, when covered by contract and such rebate taken into consideration when the contract is made, by what stretch of authority the government can step in where the contract between it and the contractor has been entered into and the amount to be paid for the work or for the work and the materials is fixed and liquidated, and receive, or take from the price because of a railroad rebate, is beyond my comprehension.

"The government, above all others, should not be a party to a violation of either the letter or spirit of the interstate commerce act as regards the question of rebates. It should not engage in questionable transactions in order that a saving of a few dollars may be had, especially when this saving results in the tearing down of a law which experience proves very difficult, if not absolutely impossible to enforce."

The interior department replied to this letter, insisting on the legality of the proposed arrangement, and stating that the rebates in question probably would amount to a million dollars in the next seven years. In the course of his response to this letter the comptroller says that the amount of these rebates being large is a cogent reason why the government should make no mistake by being a party or a beneficiary of the violation of the law prohibiting the giving of discriminating rebates.

Criminal proceedings against the secretary of the interior and the other officials is out of the question, but the incident is causing much comment just at this time, when the President is working so hard to secure railroad reforms.

LODGE HAS WORKED HARD

Massachusetts Senator Will Take Long Vacation This Year.

Boston, April 11.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge intends to take a longer vacation this year than in previous years, because he is very much overworked and tired out.

Last year he was busily engaged as an adviser to President Roosevelt, and the year previous he was called upon to act as one of the arbitrators in the Alaskan boundary dispute. During the recent session of congress he was one of the foremost figures. The death of Senator Hoar deeply affected Senator Lodge, and during Mr. Hoar's long illness the junior senator deprived himself of a vacation.

While there are no serious conditions in evidence, Senator Lodge feels that he needs a vacation, and a long rest has been advised by his physicians and friends.

The senator intends to remain abroad four months, leaving Boston May 1 and returning in time for the opening of the fall campaign, about September 1.

Jap Port Is Closed.

Washington, April 11.—Minister Griscom at Tokio, has cabled the state department that he has been advised of the closing of Kelung to foreign ships until further notice.

Kelung is a port on the north end of the Island of Formosa. It is believed here that the action of the Japanese government in closing Kelung indicates that this port will be used by Admiral Togo as a base for his fleet.

MINISTERS IN QUARREL

Dr. Brady Had Just Announced Carnegie Gift of $1,000,000 When the Split Came.

Melrose, Mass., April 8.—The conditional pledge by Andrew Carnegie to give $1,000,000 to the fund for superannuated preachers was announced to the New England Methodist conference here today by the Rev. Dr. James Boyd Brady, field agent of the Preachers' Aid society. Dr. Brady stated that Mr. Carnegie had promised to give the last million dollars of a fund of $25,000,000 to be raised by the society.

There was an unexpected interruption to Dr. Brady's report.

"I am engaged to Miss Helen Gould," said the secretary, and then he paused. There was a stir at the press table. Several men arose quickly and one started to leave when he was stopped by Dr. Brady's next words—

"To meet her and discuss the needs of our work."

Before the sentence was completed, Dr. John Gailbraith, of Boston, a member of the conference, addressed the chair, saying that he hoped that no reporter would mention the name of the woman to whom Dr. Brady had referred. There were evidences of suppressed excitement in the room. Dr. Brady turned to Dr. Gailbraith and said, with some heat:

"I consider that a personal insult."

The last word was drowned in an uproar in which cries of "Stop, Stop," were heard from different parts of the room. A moment later the moderator's efforts brought quiet and Dr. Brady completed his report.

Immedintely afterwards the conference board of stewards presented a report which in effect was the legislation of Dr. Brady out of office. The report contained a recommendation that no field agent be hired by the conference next year. The report was promptly accepted.

Dr. Brady was appointed field agent last year to raise money to make good the loss sustained by the defalcation of Willard S. Allen, secretary of the Preachers' Aid Society, discovered in 1903, amounting to $5,000.

Dr. Brady, after the incident, said:

"It was an ignoble, unbrotherly, unnecessary and impertinent insult, and it was directed at myself and at the reporters. Notwithstanding the action of the conference I shall continue my work of raising money and expect to secure the fund of $25,000,000."

HUNDREDS DESERT SHIPS

North Atlantic Fleet Crews Depleted by Loss of 600 Men.

Pensacola, Fla., April 11.—Warships of the North Atlantic fleet here report a series of desertions of bluejackets. It is estimated that at least six hundred sailors are missing from the fleet. Sailors who have been seen on shore give varying excuses for leaving the ships. Some of them have an idea that the vessels will for the most part be made station ships at some out of the way place where disturbances are not infrequent, and others say that their treatment is not satisfactory.

Still others contend that they only deserted because they wanted to get on American soil and stay there just as long as they could. City and county officials have been out hunting the deserters in the city's outskirts, as information came to the authorities that camps of deserting seamen had been established at various points.

Investigation by the authorities disproved these assertions. Chief Schad, of the police department, went out to the flagship Maine and had a conference with Rear Admiral Evans regarding methods of apprehending the deserters and Admiral Evans placed at the disposal of the Pensacola officer a detachment of marines for taking in all the deserters found. The determination to have them returned to the ships is strong, and the regulation reward of $10 per man is being paid out frequently. Marines patrol the city, and are authorized to pick up any man in the navy uniform who cannot show proper credentials.

JUDGE DUNNE NOW MAYOR

Ceremony in Chicago Council Chamber Severely Simple.

Chicago, April 11.—Edward F. Dunne was installed mayor of Chicago in the simplest manner. When he and Carter H. Harrison, the retiring mayor, entered the council chamber, they were greeted with applause from the aldermen and a crowd that filled the small gallery. There is not much space for visitors in the council chamber, and the police had stringent orders to admit nobody who lacked a ticket calling for a seat. There were no flowers in evidence, for, a rule passed some time ago by the council, prohibiting the presence of floral tributes in the council chamber, was strictly enforced.

Mayor Harrison, in a few words, presented former Judge Dunne to the members of the council. The mayor-elect then took the oath of office, thanked the aldermen for the cordial manner in which they had received him and expressed the hope that he would be able to fill the executive chair as capably as had Mayor Harrison. The regular business of the council was then taken up.

SEASON WAS FAVORABLE

Weekly Washington Weather Report Out Today.

Washington, April 11.—The following is a summary of the weekly crop bulletin issued by the weather bureau today:

The week ending April 10 was very favorable for farming operations in the central valleys and Rocky mountain and Pacific coast districts, and was generally favorable in the Atlantic coast and east gulf states, where, however, the latter part of the week was unseasonably cool, with more or less damaging frosts as far south as northern Georgia and Alabama and western portions of the Carolinas. The rains of the latter part of the previous week interrupted work in the Dakotas and Minnesota, but very poor progress with spring work has been made in these states. The season's work is well advanced in the states of the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, but is much behind the average in the central gulf states and portions of Texas, due principally to excessive rains in March. Preparations for planting corn have been active under favorable soil conditions in the central valleys, and have begun in the southern portion of the lake region. A large part of the corn area in the southern states has been planted and much is up to good stands. Planting is now general in Kansas and Missouri, and has begun in Kentucky and southern Illinois.

All reports indicate that the outlook for winter wheat throughout the country is unusually fine, and that the crop has made satisfactory progress since the previous issue of the weather crop bulletin, April 1. In California the condition of the crop is excellent in all sections and the heaviest crop in years is promised.

The seeding of spring wheat is well advanced over the southern part of the spring wheat region, being nearly completed in Nebraska and portions of southern Minnesota and South Dakota and finished in Iowa, and in these states the early sown is coming up well. In the northern portion of the spring wheat region delay in seeding was caused by the rains of April 1 to 3 and subsequent freezes. In Washington seeding is well advanced and the early sown in both Washington and Oregon is coming up nicely.

Oat seeding is largely finished in the states of the lower Missouri valley and is well advanced in the upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys, seeding having begun in the upper lake region. Excellent germination is generally indicated and the situation respecting this crop is very promising. Very little cotton has been planted in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, but planting is becoming general over the southern portion of the eastern districts and in Texas, where germination has been satisfactory. Preparations for planting are unusually backward in the lowlands of Louisiana and Arkansas.

In the central valleys and middle gulf states the outlook for peaches is poor, and the frosts of the 7th and 8th have lessened the prospects in the south Atlantic states and in the southern portion of the middle Atlantic states. Farther north to the eastward of the Mississippi river peach buds have not been sufficiently advanced to sustain serious injury. For most of the other fruits the prospects are encouraging.

TRAIN TO BE DECORATED

President to Leave Texas for Colorado Camp.

Colorado Springs, Colo., April 11.—President Roosevelt's special train is scheduled to start from this city on its run into the Rocky Mountains over the Colorado Midland railroad at 9:30 o'clock Friday night. Owing to heavy snows in the vicinity of Red Stone, the destination has been changed to New Castle, twelve miles west of Glenwood, from which point the party will start for camp.

The pilot train which will run five minutes ahead of the special, will carry the newspaper representatives and several railway officials. One of the biggest engines on the Midland will pull the special. On the pilot will be an enormous shield made of American flags, with red, white and blue streamers reaching from the shield to the same head. In each window of the engine cab will be a picture of President Roosevelt, while the words "Our President," printed in large letters, will be placed on each side of the tender.

By special request, the President's car will be at the end of the train. The only official of the Midland to travel in the President's car will be M. L. Phelps, assistant superintendent, who will have general supervision.

No attempt will be made at fast time, but the special will have the right of way over the road. Every train to be passed will be sidetracked at least twenty minutes before the special is due.

Prays for President.

Springfield, Ill., April 11. — Chaplain Bradford, of the Illinois house of representatives, offered today at the opening of the legislature's daily session, a prayer for the safety of President Roosevelt, on his hunting trip through the west and southwest. He drew a picture of the dangers into which the President was going and prayed for his safe return. His prayer was in part as follows:

"We invoke thy choicest blessings upon our country at large. Bless the chief executive of this great nation personally and officially, and as he is soon to reach the 'happy hunting grounds' on which he has fixed his far away gaze, and where the wild beasts abound, whether these monsters of the mountain flee from him in fear or fly at him in fury, may he find himself protected by the shield of the Almighty so that upon his return to his home in peace and safety, like thy servant David, of old, he can testify to the people that 'the Lord delivered him out of the paw of the lion and out of the paw of the bear and let the people praise Thee.' Amen and Amen."

RECEIVE CASTRO'S REPLY

But State Department Officials Decline to Tell About It.

Washington, April 11.—Through the incoming South American mail the state department today received from Minister Bowen a copy of President Castro's reply to the minister's proposition to submit the issues between the United States and Venezuela to arbitration.

It has been decided that there is no urgency attached to the matter and unless something unexpected should occur in Venezuela the reply will be allowed to remain for the consideration of the cabinet at the conclusion of President Roosevelt's western trip.

Meanwhile the state department officials decline to throw any light on the character of the language used by President Castro in his reply.

EIGHTY ICEBERGS SEEN

Steamer Chemnitz Runs Near Field 120 Miles in Length.

New York, April 11.—Eighty icebergs, some towering nearly 150 feet above the surface of the sea, were sighted by the steamship Chemnitz, which has arrived from Bremen. They covered an area 120 miles in length.

The Chemnitz brought 365 steerage passengers for this port and 29 cabin and 1,235 steerage passengers for Baltimore.

THREW ARSENIC ON FLOOR

Thirty Girls in Warsaw Factory Poisoned as Result of Outrage.

Warsaw, April 6.—An extraordinary case of wholesale poisoning has occurred at a cotton mill in Pabianizo. Seventy girls in the coloring department were taken suddenly ill and fell to the floor unconscious. Thirty of them were taken to a hospital in a dangerous condition.

An investigation showed that the illness of the girls was due to arsenic having been sprinkled through the room by unknown miscreants.

IT'S TOO EARLY TO TALK

Mrs. Fairbanks Will Not Discuss Husband's Boom.

Norfolk, Va., April 11.—Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, wife of the vice-president and president-general of the Daughters of the Revolution, has arrived here to visit Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, regent of the society here. She was questioned about the boom of Mr. Fairbanks for the Presidency. Mrs. Fairbanks said:

"Oh, there is nothing whatever in that, although the senator did make a little speech down in Greensboro, N. C., about a month ago."

"But is he not a candidate for the Presidency?" she was asked.

"It is really too early yet to be talking about such things," said Mrs. Fairbanks, smiling amiably, "for you know Mr. Roosevelt has several years to serve."

Mrs. Fairbanks said that the senator, as she still calls the vice president, is in Indianapolis now, looking after his interests in the Hoosier state.

"He is not so fond," she said, "of shooting and of bagging big game as the President, but he takes a little recreation of that sort occasionally."

Mrs. Fairbanks says she will not be a candidate for the presidency of the Daughters again, as two terms are enough. In answer to the reminder that one presidential candidate in the family implied another, she merely smiled.

GREAT HONOR FOR CHOATE

American Ambassador Made Officer of the Middle Temple.

London, April 10. — Ambassador Choate was last night elected "master of the bench of the middle temple." Among English lawyers this is the most distinguished honor that they could confer on any outsider, and it is the first time in several generations that another than an English resident has been elected a master of the middle temple, one of the oldest inns of the court of London. The action calls Mr. Choate to the English bar and elects him member of the governing body of the middle temple. Five signers of the Declaration of Independence were members of the middle temple. Since then not a single American has been a member.

At a full meeting of templars Mr. Choate was elected unanimously on the proposal of Sir Ralph Littler, chairman of the Middlesex quarter sessions. When Mr. Choate's name was proposed another member moved that all standing rules and orders be suspended, and the greatest enthusiasm was shown when the ambassador was elected by unanimous vote.

So seriously did the lawyers take the proposition of thus breaking the rules of the temple that the matter was not even mentioned to Mr. Choate until after his election. Mr. Choate will be the guest of the bench and bar the night of April 14.

PRESIDENT IN TEXAS.

Visits Battlements of One Named for Sam Houston.

San Antonio, April 7.—Never has such a patriotic demonstration been witnessed here as that which greeted President Roosevelt today upon his first visit to San Antonio since he organized the famous Rough Riders regiment in the spring of 1898. All of the principal business thoroughfares were fluttering with flags and bunting and the President's picture was in evidence everywhere. The weather was bright and pleasant.

The city was early astir to prepare its welcome to the President. He passed a night of sound rest in his special train, where a detail of special police was on duty throughout the night.

At 9 o'clock a committee of citizens called on the President and escorted him to Fort Sam Houston. Despite the early hour the entire route was lined with people who gave the President an enthusiastic welcome. The President stood in his carriage bowing and smiling. When Fort Sam Houston was reached a salute of twenty-one guns was fired and President Roosevelt was received by General Jesse H. Lee, commanding the department of Texas. After a few minutes' chat with the officers the President reviewed the troops, who paraded in full uniform.

Leaving Fort Sam Houston the party moved to the city, where 10,000 school children awaited the President at Travis park. When he entered the enclosure every child held aloft a tiny United States flag and waved it vigorously. The children sang "America," and the President bared his head and seemed to be pleased with the spectacle. The President was here joined by an escort of honor made up of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic and United Confederate Veterans.

The procession then moved to the Alamo. The historic old fort was in gala attire, and in the plaza beneath its walls a stand covered with flags and bunting and bearing a large picture of the President, had been erected.

The President, with his escort, ascended the stand and delivered a speech.

The President was introduced by Hon. J. H. Kirkpatrick. The plaza was packed with people. The President's address was frequently interrupted with applause and cries of "That's right."

After finishing his speech, the President was taken in charge by the Rough Riders, who are holding their annual reunion, and he will be their exclusive guest throughout the afternoon. Luncheon was served at the camp in the fair grounds enclosure, and the President will not return to the city until late in the day.

He will attend a banquet given in his honor at the Menger hotel tonight. When he will deliver a farewell address. His train will then leave for Fort Worth, where exercises are planned for tomorrow. The President will then go on a hunting trip of several days' duration.

A CONSUMPTION CRUSADE

Branches of Society to Be Found in Every City and Hamlet.

Washington, April 11.—Broadening in scope, the campaign to be planned in this city against the white plague by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis now will include the formation of societies in every city, town and hamlet in the United States to work in conjunction with the national body. In addition a campaign of education will be waged through the newspapers and by means of pamphlets. The association will meet May 18 and 19.

It is believed by the adoption of proper methods the disease can be controlled and eventually stamped out. At present there is a regrettable lack of uniformity in diagnosis as well as treatment. The experts have not agreed among themselves as to the actual value of climate in treatment.

Rules to be observed in diagnosis also are important, because in its incipient stage consumption yields readily to treatment.

It is expected the meeting will launch a war against consumption which will result in the saving of many lives.

POPE THANKS NOTRE DAME

Father Zahn Presents Gift of $1,000 From Indiana College.

Rome, April 10.—The pope today received in private audience the very Rev. John A. Zahm, of Notre Dame, Ind., provincial of the Congregation of the Holy Cross in the United States, who presented an offering of $1,000 from the University of Notre Dame. The pontiff thanked him warmly and engaged in a long conversation with Father Zahm, showing great interest in his educational projects and in the United States. He admired some photographs of the University of Notre Dame and wrote at the bottom in Latin his apostolic benediction to the professors and students. The pope approved of Father Zahm's work in assisting the members of religious orders expelled from France. Father Zahm will go to Paris Tuesday to look after the interests of the Holy Cross community and make provision for several hundred expelled persons.

Not Allowed to Land.

San Francisco, April 11.—Sixty-six passengers who arrived on the steamship Manchuria have been denied a landing by United States Immigrant Commissioner Northup on the recommendation of the federal quarantine officer. They were found to be afflicted with trachoma and other contagious diseases.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, April 8.—Bradstreet's says: Trade, grain crop and industrial reports are in the main very favorable, exceptions being noted in the south, where cotton planting is backward and a reduced acreage is expected, and at a few points in the east and west, where inclement weather and bad roads tend to check the otherwise full tide of spring activity. Western merchants who early in the season bought conservatively are now reordering freely. Money continues easy at most points. Collections show improving tendencies, though many cities report them still only fair. Gross railway earnings for March indicate a gain of 9 per cent over a year ago. Relatively the best reports come from the great west, the buoyancy of advices from which is in marked contrast with the same period a year ago. Estimates of the quarter's business at the leading western markets range from 5 to 15 per cent gain over 1904, the heaviest increase being in dry goods. Lumber, shoes, paints, glass, clothing and millinery all show gains over last year. Trade is slower than a year ago at the south, but has measureably improved from the depression existing earlier in the present year. Uniformly good trade reports come from the Pacific coast. At the east some lines of business are very active, but the dry goods trade is spotted, owing to the backwardness of demand in some lines of cottons and woolens. Linens, silks and similar fabrics are in active sale.

Measures of recently past trade and financial operations point to an enormous turnover in the first quarter of 1905. In the iron and steel industry finished products are eagerly bought and high premiums are paid, but there is apparently an easier tone to crude pig, and sellers are more disposed to book ahead into the third and fourth quarters at prevailing prices. Present foreign prices and freight rates do not favor an early expansion in imports.

The eastern shoe and leather trade are in good condition.

Business failures in the U. S. for the week ending April 6 number 170 against 227 last week, 201 in the like week in 1904, 153 in 1903, 182 in 1902, and 225 in 1901. Failures in Canada for the first quarter of 1905 number 373.

Wheat, including flour exports for the week ending April 6 are 886,017 busnels, against 983,830 last week, 1,854,000 this week last year, 2,833,235 in 1903 and 3,842,012 in 1902. From July 1 to date the exports are 48,513,346 bushels, against 117,853,714 last year, 126,805,774 in 1903 and 188,162,544 in 1902. Corn exports for this week are 3,366,347 bushels, against 2,430,652 last week, 1,038,007 a year ago and 2,654,732 in 1903, and 158,185 in 1902. From July 1 to date the exports of corn are 60,845,183 bushels, against 47,535,175 in 1904, 49,927,181 in 1903 and 23,129,063 in 1902.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., April 11.—Close.—Wheat ruled stronger today, although the market had a more or less irregular tone. The feature was the demand for good cash wheat. Offerings were small. The weakening factor was the persistent selling off by May small shorts, which resulted in that month showing a decline at the close of ¾c. The other options were up 1c respectively for cash, ¼c for July and ¼c for September. Bradstreet's available showed a decrease of 2,500,000 bushels and was an important factor. Estimates were 21 cars. Clearances amounted to 12,000 bushels.

The opening was quiet but weaker, with declines being common throughout the list, amounting to ½c in Cash, ¾c in May, and ¼c in July. September was unchanged. The feature during the early hours proved to be the persistent demand for Cash wheat, the bidding opening at $1.06¼ and jumping by leaps to $1.09. What may be said of Toledo, in the way of short stocks, is true of other marts, particularly Chicago, where a sharp demand was strongly in evidence today. This class of demand caused some uneasiness among the shorts, in the face of the light offerings, and covering became general among the larger interests. The small snorts did not lose faith, however, and following in the wake of the bearish government crop report extended their lines. May prices did not reflect this bull movment, but to the contrary, registered further recessions. July went an additional ¼c lower September declined ¼c, in sympathy more than anything else, with the decline of the more active futures. Trade was dull as a general rule, consisting of in-and-out transactions between the various commission houses. Cables were bearish. Receipts were moderately large.

Primary wheat receipts were 197,000 bushels, against 282,000 last year; shipments were 209,000 bushels, against 258,000.

Corn was firm, the opening registering nominal advances. The demand was light and offerings small. Cables were a shade easier. Undertone was strong. Trade was listless.

Corn closed strong. Prices were up. Demand was fairly good. Offerings were restricted. Exports were 186,000 bushels. No attention was paid the increase of a half million bushels in the available. Estimates were 211 cars.

Primary corn receipts were 549,000 bushels, against 306,000 a year ago; shipments were 209,000 bushels, against 258,000 a year ago.

Oats prices were buoyant and registered slight advances. Demand was quiet. Estimates were placed at 34 cars.

Clover seeds in clover seed held prices in this commodity up to yesterday's level. The market has little to feature it. Offerings were conspicuous by their absence, while the demand was scattered and light. Shipments were smaller. Prices closed lower for cash, while other options were unchanged. Estimates were small and trade was dull.

TOLEDO.

		April 11			April 10
Cash	$1.06½	$1.09	$1.06½	$1.08	$1.07
May	1.04¾	1.04¾	1.02½	1.04¼	1.03
July	87	87⅜	86⅝	87⅜	87¼
Sept	84	84¼	83½	84¼	84
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	50	50
May	48¾	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	48½
July	49	49	49	49	48¾
Sept	*49	49¼	49	49¼	49
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	32½	32½
May	31¾	32	31¾	32	31¾
July	*31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Sept	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
Clover Seed—					
Cash	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.65	8.75
April	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
Oct	5.77	5.77	5.77	5.77	5.80
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	....	82	82
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	....	1.40	1.40
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	....	7.70	7.70

*Bid.

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	1.07¼	1.07½	1.06½	1.07	1.08¼
July	90⅞	92	90⅜	91¾	91¼
Sept	....	....	....	86⅜	....
Corn—					
May	53¼	53⅜	53¼	53¼	43¼
July	53⅞	53½	53⅜	53½	53⅛

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	98	99⅞	97	99½	98⅞
July	91⅜	82½	81⅜	82½	81⅝
Sept	....	....	....	81¼	80⅜

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.05⅝	1.05¾
July	....	....	....	1.02	1.02½
Sept	....	....	....	83½	83⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.02¼	1.02
July	....	....	....	1.00½	1.00¾
Sept	....	....	....	83½	83⅝

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	1.14¼	1.14⅝	1.13½	1.14⅝	1.14⅝
July	86½	87⅝	86¼	87¼	86⅝
Sept	81⅜	82¼	81¼	82¼	82
Corn—					
April	....	....	....	47⅞	47½
May	48¼	48½	48	48⅝	48⅜
July	48	48¼	47¾	48⅛	47¾
Sept	48	48¼	47⅝	48¼	47¾
Oats—					
May	30	30⅜	29⅞	30¼	30
July	29¾	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	29¾
Sept	28⅜	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	12.87	12.87	12.82	128.	12.85
July	13.10	13.10	13.05	13.07	13.07
Lard—					
May	7.25	7.27	7.25	7.27	7.22
July	7.42	7.45	7.40	7.45	7.42
Sept	7.55	7.57	7.55	7.57	7.55
Ribs—					
May	7.12	7.12	7.07	7.10	7.10
July	7.37	7.37	7.32	7.32	7.25
Sept	7.52	7.52	7.52	7.52	7.52

Money and Stocks.

New York, April 11.—(Wall Street.)—Wide opening advances were well distributed through the list in the stock market today and the trading was animated. Gains extended in Smelting to 1¾, Amalgamated Copper, the Locomotive stocks, Brooklyn Transit and Ontario & Western a point, and many of the leading stocks a liberal fraction.

After a period of depression the market gathered new strength and advanced higher than the opening, but was again subjected to pressure when New York Central weakened. Some of the standard stocks had achieved advances of a point, including St. Paul, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Atlantic Coast Line and Delaware & Hudson. The reaction carried prices below last night. New York Central, Northwestern, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, Smelting and General Electric lost 1 and Westinghouse Electirc 2¼. Tennessee Coal and Rubber Goods preferred advanced 1 to 1¾.

Illinois Central was marked up 1¾ and Ontario & Western 2½, but the response in the general list was very languid and selling was renewed, extending the previous declines. New York Central lost 1⅝, Atlantic Coast Line, St. Louis Suthwestern preferred, Brooklyn Transit, Colorado Fuel and Lead 1, and Union Pacific, St. Paul, Atchison, U. S. Steel preferred, and Amalgamated Copper large fractions. Illinois Central lost its rise and Ontario & Western reacted 1½. Lead preferred fell 1½ and Chicago Union Traction preferred 10 points. There were gains in Locomotive preferred of 2, U. S. Express 2¼ and U. S. Rubber preferred 1. Trading became dull when prices steadied. Bonds were heavy at noon.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close 1:45.
Am. Loco. Com	57	57	55⅝	55⅞
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	143¼	143¼	142¾	142¾
Atchison	89¾	90	88⅝	89⅞
Atchison pfd	103	103	102¾	103
Am. Car & F. Co	40⅜	40⅜	39¾	40⅛
Anaconda	125	126	124	125
Amal. Copper	87¼	88	86	87
Am. Tob. pfd	98¼	98¼	97¾	97¾
Am. Smelters	118⅝	117	114¼	115¾
Am. Woolen Co	30¼	30½	30	30⅜
Alton com	41	41	40⅝	41
Balt. & Ohio	109¼	109½	108½	108½
Ellyn R. Trans	71	71¼	69¾	69⅝
Chicago & G. W	23⅞	24	23½	23⅝
Canadian Pac	154⅞	155	153¾	153⅝
Clover Leaf	40	41	40	41
Clover Leaf pfd	62¾	62⅞	61¼	61½
Colorado Fuel	54¼	54½	52½	53
Corn Products	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼
Ches. & Ohio	57⅞	57⅞	56⅜	56⅜
Del. & Hudson	196	196⅜	193½	193½
Distillers Sec	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
Erie com	45¼	45¼	44⅞	44⅞
Erie 1st pfd	81	81	80¾	80⅞
Erie 2nd pfd	67¼	67⅜	67	67⅛
Ill Central	163¼	163¾	162	162½
K. C. Sou. com	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31⅜
K. C. Sou. pfd	64⅜	64⅜	64	64
Louis. & Nash	142¼	142¼	141	141¾
Leather com	12½	12½	12¼	12½
Leather pfd	109¼	109¼	109	109
Mex. Central	25	25	24½	24½
Metropolitan	123¼	123¼	122⅜	122½
Met. Scurities	86⅜	87	86¼	86½
Missouri Pacific	107¾	108	107	107
M., K. & T., com	31¾	31¾	31	31
M., K. & T., pfd	66¼	66½	66	66¼
North Amer. Co	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝
N. Y. Central	159½	159¾	157⅞	158⅞